The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4773. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Jan. 12 by Ocean Telegraph.

Turkey Calls a Large Army into Service.

The Revolt of Her Greek Subjects to be Suppressed.

The Proposed Increase of the British Navy.

Hungarian Address to the Austrian Emperor.

Probable Settlement between Spain and Chili.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

TURKEY.

The Sublime Porte Calls 150,000 Men into Service to Put Down the Greek Revolt.

VIENNA, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The morning journals of this city to-day contained official announcements that the Sublime Porte has called 150,000 men into service to suppress the Greek insurrection in the Mediterranean.

ENGLAND.

Increase of the Naval Arm of the Service.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 12—Noon.

The Lords of the Admiralty are busily engaged in the preparation of estimates for the large increase of the naval arm of the service which has lately been ordered.

The London Times on the Impeachment Question.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan 12—Evening.

The *Times* of this morning has a long argumentative article on the subject of the impeachment of the President of the United States, and says the scheme "looks like a fatal blow at the Constitution."

HUNGARY.

An Address from M. Deak—He Condemns the New Army Patent.

PESTH, Saturday, Jan. 12.

M. DEAK has issued an address, in which he condemns the patent lately issued for the reorganization of the army. He says that the carrying out of the scheme will certainly prove fatal to the arrangement of the present difficulties, and adjures the Emperor to concede the claims of Hungary.

ITALY.

Reply to the Address of Victor Emmanuel.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the draft of an address in reply to the speech of King Victor Emmanuel.

SPAIN AND CHILI.

The United States as Mediator—Probabilities of Peace.

MADRID, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The proffered mediation of the United States in the differences between Spain and Chili, is regarded almost certain as the forerunner of an honorable and permanent peace.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Markets.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 12—Noon.

The following are the current quotations for American Securities:

United States Five-Twenties	72¾
Illinois Shares	80¾
Erie Railway Shares	(?) 41¼

Consols are steady at 90¾ for money.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 12—Evening.

Consols closed at 91 for money.

Erie Railway Shares	43¾
United States Five-Twenties	72¾

The current rate for the bonds at Paris to-day was 72.

The Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 12—Noon.

The Cotton Market opens very flat, with unchanged prices. The sales to-day are estimated at [illegible],000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 12—Evening.

The cotton market closed dull to-day, and prices fell off slightly. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14¾d. The sales did not exceed the noon estimate, (8,000 bales.)

MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 12—Noon.

The steamship *Java*, which left Boston on Wednesday, Jan. 2, arrived at this port last evening.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A Mild and Merry Christmas—The American Yachts at Cowes—Holiday Festivities—Luxury and Distress in England—Drunkenness—Mr. Dickens—A Royal Generation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1866.

Christmas has come and gone. The weather is so mild that roses and cowslips, and dozens more of unseasonable flowers, bloom in the open gardens in the south of England. Green peas and new potatoes, grown in the open air, have been among the Christmas luxuries of the Isle of Wight. Churches have been ornamented with a profusion of beautiful wild flowers, as well as the customary holly.

The arrival of the American yachts—headed by the *Henrietta*—Christmas eve and morning, so close to each other, and after so rapid a voyage, was a veritable sensation. In any case, Mr. BENNETT would have been the hero of the ocean race. Had he come in third instead of first, the English would have done honor to his superior pluck in sailing his own yacht. Now he is doubly the hero, as the winner of the greatest yacht race ever made. The *Times* gracefully lowers the flag of the ancient mistress of the seas before this brilliant achievement, and confesses that England, an old yachting country, is once more beaten by Young America. Mr. BENNETT doubtless owes his victory partly to pluck, partly to [illegible]. It is edifying to read in the account of the voyage by his own reporter, that while making every exertion to win the stakes of $90,000, divine service was punctually performed at 12 o'clock on Sunday. As nothing is so beneficial as a good example, I have great hope that a good effect may be produced upon the contestants of the coming Derby. The loss of six men from the *Fleetwing* is the only incident that mars this American victory.

Christmas has passed, and the only appearance of the great Head Centre has been in the remarkable letter of Gen. MILLEN, copied from the New-York —— into the London leading journal. It came out on Christmas morning, and added not a little to the hilarity of the occasion. The only outbreak in Dublin was a very copious one of whisky, the only battle was of the drunk and disorderly with the police, who on one morning brought 340 prisoners before the sitting magistrates.

The fine warm, sunny weather in London filled the streets and all places of public resort with immense crowds of pleasure-seekers. Christmas itself is a strictly religious holiday, devoted to church services and intemperance. The upper classes went to church and dined in family parties. The theatres were closed. In the lower parts of the town the streets were crowded and there was an immense consumption of gin and beer. The sixteen public houses in Drury-Lane were crowded with thirsty customers every hour they were allowed to be open. Similar scenes were repeated over three-fourths of the great Metropolis. The day after Christmas—Boxing Day as it is called, because everybody gives or receives Christmas Boxes—is the real holiday. The shops are shut again, except those which minister to some holiday want, and the places of amusement are all open. There were 41,700 people on that day at the Crystal Palace. At Agricultural Hall, Islington, on the north side of London, an immense circus drew two audiences of 22,000 each. At night every theatre was literally crammed with eager spectators of the new pantomimes, plays and burlesques got up for their delectation, and for a month to come these will be repeated nightly, and two or three times a week in the afternoon, as well, to full houses. The thirty music halls, some of which hold three or four thousand persons, are also filled. All the towns in England follow the example of London, and all England breaks into a great roar of holiday enjoyment.

For the week before Christmas the railways and vans were loaded with boxes and hampers of game, poultry, oysters, and all sorts of presents interchanged between town and country. Millions of pounds sterling are expended in these gifts of the season. The very paupers are jolly, and the crossing-sweepers, witht full pockets, keep high holiday. That is one way to look at it; but the miserable fact is, that there are more wretched and starving poor in London at this moment than there have been for years. Thousands have come upon the rates—thousands more are selling or pawning the last rags that can keep them from such a humiliation. The cry for help from the east end of London is loud and earnest. The rate-payers are only a step removed from pauperism, and by the miserable parish system the poor have the whole burden of poverty. A rich parish at the West End pays scarcely any poor rate—a poor parish is worse impoverished.

Perhaps the best way to help the poor is to go to all the pantomimes. They give employment to hundreds of supernumeraries, men, women and children, through the hardest season of the year. It is better to pay a man for wearing a hideous mask in a fairy story, or carrying a banner in a spectacle, than to give him alms. British charity is abundant, but it is eccentric, sensational and absurd. The Lord Mayor's fund for the victims of the late colliery explosions amounts already to $60,000—in all England it has probably reached $200,000 or $300,000, while the 20,000 or 30,000 suffering artizans of London are left to the relief of the guardians of the poor.

If a stranger in London were to select me for his *cicerone*, I could send him away in a week satisfied either that London was the richest city in the world, and the one where the greatest amount of wealth was enjoyed by the greatest number, or that it was the greatest collection of poverty and misery ever seen. It is both. Land in the City of London will sell to-day at the rate of $10,000,000 an acre. This single fact is as good as a long story. There are men who own not acres but square miles of the richest and most elegant parts of the metropolis. What could not a few of these men of millions do were they to combine their vast power under a wise direction!

Christmas is celebrated chiefly by indulgence in two of the seven deadly sins—gluttony and drunkenness. Why the anniversary of the birth of Him who so earnestly condemned these two sins should set a whole people to gorging themselves with flesh and stupefying themselves with strong liquors, is hard to say; only they are told to rejoice, and an Englishman's first idea of rejoicing is to eat himself full and drink himself tipsy. Perfect felicity to *Punch's* coal-heaver was a pint of stout out of a clean pewter. In Scotland, where they drink less ale and more whisky, the public houses are shut on Sunday, and the price has increased, but the people spend a million and a half pounds sterling a year more for liquor than they did before being reformed by act of Parliament. On Sundays all prudent people, gifted with foresight, have the day's liquor provided. For the rest, the druggists drive a rousing trade, selling great quantities of "cholera mixture"—whisky, scented slightly with camphor and tinted with burnt sugar. "Finish" is also a cheap popular beverage. It is made of mithilated spirits, sold free of duty, and French polish. It is impossible to get so very drunk at so small a cost in any other way, but the police object to it, on the ground that people are made mad as well as drunk, and very difficult to take care of.

Mr. DICKENS will resume his readings on the 15th with "Mugby Junction," which is said to have sold to the extent of a quarter of a million. The critics rate it as a great falling off from his other Christmas stories; but if it had been written by any one else they would have said, "very clever indeed! admirable! worthy of DICKENS!" Now they say, "unworthy of DICKENS." The proverb that "a man who has got his name up may lie late in bed," does not apply to men of letters. The better they do, the better they must do; each work should be in advance of the last, or a cry is raised that they have written themselves out. Homer nods, and Mr. DICKENS, so entirely at home with Englishmen and Frenchmen, is all at sea, like all English writers, with his Yankees. I doubt if there is an English author who can write twenty lines of Yankee dialect without making ten mistakes. Reading does not help them. The Yankee characters in English books, and on the English stage, seem all right enough to the English, who do not know, and can never learn to distinguish the bogus from the genuine article, but to the American they are amusing from their absurdity or aggravating from their blunders. For my part, being of the Yankeest of Yankees that ever grew up in the shadows of those solitary peaks of the White Mountains, Moosehilloch and Monadnock, an Englishman's Yankee is to me simply a profanation.

Our favored quarter of the town, the Court quarter, which is at once airy and elegant, fashionable and umbrageous, delightful Kensington, is once more to bask in the sunshine of royalty. Prince TECK and the Princess MARY are to reside in Kensington Palace, where Her Majesty, the Queen, was born. Which reminds me that we are to have within a few months, three more royal babies—the Princess of Wales, the Princess HELENA and the Princess MARY, being all in that interesting condition which fills every loyal heart with delight. Was ever royalty so prolific? As matters go on, it will not be many generations before every Englishman may claim, like so many Irishmen, to be descended from a race of Kings—but by that time, also, Kings may have gone as entirely out of fashion as crinolines have gone, and as I hope *chignons* will go before another Christmas. Wishing you these and all other blessings, and a happy New-Year, I remain, *en permanence*,

MONADNOCK.

THE YACHT RACE.

The Voyages Compared—The Vesta's Escape from Shipwreck—A Match for the Yachts.

From the (London) Field, Sporting Paper.

With regard to the race itself, no one can affirm that such a match is likely to test the fleetness of the vessels engaged; but it does something else much more important to nautical men, as such a race is a trial of seamanship, knowledge of navigation, and the seaworthiness of small vessels under a press of canvas and spars often absolutely dangerous to carry. Reefing or shortening sail cannot be tolerated when the vessel's speed or safety would not be lessened by carrying it on; and that Yankees "carry on" we have sufficient proof now. The Seaview pilot was very much astonished when he boarded the *Henrietta*, on Christmas afternoon, she, according to the log, having "all sail set with fresh southwest wind." "I don't know how much sail your vessel will carry," he remarked; "but she seems to have a pretty good lot of it on at present."

At first it seems somewhat surprising that the vessels should have arrived so closely after each other, but have never spoken after the day of starting, yet when we recollect the breadness of the path sailed, the variation in observations, and difference of judgment in the navigators, the circumstance loses its strangeness. Thus we find that the *Vesta* sighted the Scilly Isles at 6:55, or more than an hour before the *Henrietta*, but she was then miles to the leeward of it, and still running before the wind northward. The end was that she had to haul on the wind and beat for hours against a strong S. S. W. breeze and heavy sea—course S. by W. The strangest part of the circumstance is that the navigator for three days had noticed that the compass had placed him further north by some miles than he calculated; still, although other compasses were on board, he did not adjust the difficulty. The *Vesta* was yet more unfortunate with her pilot. For one hour she lay to off Portland Bill and signaled. At length a vessel put out a boat, but for some reason or other the pilot never boarded, and returned to his vessel. She now went in search of another, and when having the Needles and St. Catherine's Light in sight in her port bow, obtained one. This turned out no great catch, as the pilot ran the vessel before the wind for St. Catherine's instead of the Needles, and the sailing master had only just time to haul off and escape being wrecked on that rocky coast. The pilot's published excuse is that he mistook the Needles' red light for a ship's light, the weather being "misty." Such excuses are not to be tolerated, or pilots, when most needed, would be of little value, if not positive dangers. However, pilots are not infallible, and others, in notable instances, have got ashore when least suspecting it.

According to the *Vesta's* log, and the statements we had from her sailing-master, Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, that vessel had a very fair time of it coming across, and never shipped a heavy sea. On the 17th, the day the *Henrietta* run off 280 miles, that vessel and the *Vesta* must have been in close proximity. The *Henrietta* made the most direct course, and Capt. SAMUELS, who sailed her, evidently knows the road across the Atlantic as well as a landsman can trace his course on a highway.

The course of the *Fleetwing* was more eccentric, and it appears that the *Vesta* "northed" the whole distance over. In the gale on the 19th, when the *Henrietta* and *Fleetwing* lay to, the *Vesta* did not participate in, as she was some miles northward. During the first three days the *Vesta*, in fifty-five degrees longitude, was some twenty miles southward of the *Henrietta*, running a close race by distance; after this she appears to have crossed the path of the *Henrietta* on the 18th, the *Vesta* being in thirty-six degrees longitude, some sixty miles north of the *Henrietta* in thirty-eight degrees. This was during a gale, and the *Fleetwing* at the same time also made a considerable northing. The race between the *Vesta* and *Henrietta*, the whole course, was remarkably close, and had not the former run so far to leeward (northward) of the Scilly Isles, the stakes in all probability would have been hers.

Of the three yachts the *Henrietta* is our fancy. She has more rake to her masts than either the *Fleetwing* or *Vesta*, and a great deal of sheer. In form her hull is very like the *America*, but her rig is somewhat different. Her mainsail is splendidly cut, sits like a board, and is laced to the boom. The gaff is short compared to what our English yachts carry, and yachtsmen would do well to make a note of that. Her foresail is laced to a boom and is very square; her forestaysail, or, as the Americans call it, jib, is also laced to a boom, and beyond this she carries a flying-jib and jib-topsail. She carries an immense square-sail, and this is not extended by a lower yard, as is our fashion, but by two booms extending from the foremast. The *Henrietta* has not quite so much topmast as the *Vesta*, but all are otherwise similarly rigged. The top sails in cut very much resemble our jib-headers, but are bent to yards and extend some feet above the topmost trucks. These yards are laced to the topmasts; the sails, consequently, stand remarkably well, and the gaff being short there is not the slightest sway to leeward when on a wind, and a jibe can always be accomplished with safety, no heavy yard being swaying about in the slings to the danger of the topmast carrying away. A jib-topsail necessitates a fore-topsail back stay, and the cross-stays make a little bother in working the fore-topsail, but one is seldom carried when working in short tacks. In addition to this a main-topmast staysail is carried, and with all sail set the vessels look literally buried in canvas. The sails are made of cotton double seamed and bitted and the jibs are bonneted. When first the *Vesta* attracts the attention of the observer she appears something like the American yacht *Gypsy*, but of greater length, and without the topgallant bulwarks which that vessel was fitted with. The *Fleetwing* is much like the *Henrietta* in hull, and similarly rigged and sparred. There is at present but one English schooner lying off Cowes, and that is the *Florence*, a rather hog-backed specimen of naval architecture, particularly noticeable by the side of these vessels, of so much sheer to their deck line. However, we do not consider either of them so handsome or elegant in appearance as the *Alarm*, and we firmly believe that that unrivaled British schooner would be a match for either in any weather. Their spars have the appearance of being very heavy, although the masts were reduced some seven or eight feet before starting on this race. The vessels are big to look at for 200 tons, and in reality they are much more, as American measurement is by weight or displacement, and not by length and beam. Thus, for instance, the sloop *Alice* is thirty-one tons United States measurement, and fifty-four by English yacht measurement. They draw much less water than most English vessels, and depend for stiffness on beam.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Baron Ricasoli on "A Free Church in a Free State."

The Italian papers publish a letter from Baron RICASOLI in reply to the Bishops domiciled in Rome who applied to him for permission to return to their dioceses on the 15th, the very day on which the late circular of the Italian Minister, removing the exclusion from all the exiled Bishops who desired to return, was issued. In this reply Baron RICASOLI gives the Bishops to understand what his meaning of "a free Church in a free State" is. The letter runs thus:

FLORENCE, Nov. 26, 1866.

I have only to-day received the letter which you have done me the honor to address to me from Rome, bearing date 15th inst., on the subject of the recall of the Bishops to their Sees, and it was doubly agreeable to me from the important reasons for which your Lordships approve that measure, and in which I am happy to concur with you, and from the request that the permission to return to their dioceses conceded to the Bishops by the circular of the 22d October should be also extended to the Bishops residing at Rome, thus demonstrating your good will and reverence toward the institutions and the laws under which you desire to live. I rejoice that I anticipated your wishes in this matter and interpreted your sentiments aright, by deciding on the same day as that on which your letter is dated that the exception complained of should be removed, of which I believe your Lordships now have full and official cognizance. The decision adopted by the Government arises, as your Lordships state, from the desire that perfect liberty in the relations between Church and State should pass from the abstract region in which it had hitherto remained into the reality of facts. The Government, therefore, no less ardently than your Lordships, desires that Italy may very soon witness the magnificent and imposing religious spectacle which the free citizens of the United States of America now enjoy in the national council of Baltimore, wherein religious doctrines are freely discussed, and the decisions of which, approved by the Pope, will be proclaimed and executed in every city and village, with full spiritual sanction, without *exequatur* or *placet*. I therefore beg your Lordships to consider that it is liberty which has produced this admirable spectacle; liberty professed and respected by all, in theory and in practice, in its widest application to civil, political, and social life. In the United States every citizen is free to follow the belief which he thinks best, and to worship the Divinity in the form that may seem to him most fitting; side by side with the Catholic Church rises the Protestant temple, the Mussulman Mosque, the Chinese pagoda; side by side with the Roman clergy officiate the Geneva Consistory and the Methodist Assembly. This state of things causes neither confusion nor discord. And why? Because no religion claims special protection or privileges from the State; each exists, develops itself, and is exercised under the protection of the common law; and the law, equally respected by all, guarantees equal liberty to all. The Italian Government, meanwhile, wishes to show, as far as possible, that it has faith in liberty, and is desirous of applying is as widely as is compatible with the interests of public order. It therefore calls upon the Bishops to return to their Sees whence they were removed by those very motives of public order; it imposes no conditions save that imposed upon every citizen who wishes to live peaceably to attend to his duty and observe the laws. The State will see that in the exercise of his functions he is neither disturbed nor obstructed; let him not demand privileges if he wishes no restrictions. The principle of every free State, that the law is equal for all, admits of no distinctions of any kind. The Government would be glad to throw aside all suspicion and surrender every precaution; if it does not now entirely fulfill this desire it is because the principle of liberty it has adopted and practiced is not similarly adopted and practiced by the clergy. Note the difference between the condition of the church in America and in Europe. In those virgin regions the church is established amid a new community, but which carried with it from the mother-country all the elements of civil society; representing the purest and most sacred of the social elements, the religious sentiment which sanctions right and sanctifies duty and unites human aspirations in an idea higher than all earthly things, it has there sought only that empire pleasing to God, the empire of souls; offspring of liberty, and grow up beneath its shelter, it has found all it needed for its free development, and the tranquil and fruitful exercise of its ministry, and has never sought to deny to others the liberty which it enjoyed, nor to turn to its exclusive profit the institutions which protected it. In Europe, on the other hand, the Church arose with the decay of the great Empire which had subjugated all the world; it was constituted amid the political and social cataclysms of the barbarous ages, and was compelled to form an organization strong enough to resist the wreck of all civilization amid the prevailing flood of brute force and power. But while the world, emerging from the chaos of the middle ages, composed itself, and entered the path of progress indicated by God, the Church claimed to communicate to everything in relation with it the immobility of the dogma intrusted to its guardianship; it viewed with suspicion the growth of intelligence, the multiplication of social forces, and declared itself the enemy of all liberty, denying the first and most incontestable of all, the liberty of conscience. Hence arose the conflict between the ecclesiastical and the civil power; since the former represented subjection and immobility, and the latter, liberty and progress. The conflict, owing to peculiar conditions, has more serious proportions in Italy, because the Church, thinking that a kingdom was necessary to the exercise of its spiritual ministry free from all lay authorities, here found that kingdom. The ecclesiastical power is here, therefore, in contradiction not only with the civil power, but with national right. Hence are the distrusts and precautions described in my circular which provoked your remonstrance, but which were only dictated by the necessity of things. The bishops cannot be considered among us as simple pastors of souls, since they are at the same time the instruments and defenders of a power in opposition with the national aspirations; the civil power is therefore constrained to subject them to those measures which are necessary to preserve its rights and those of the nation. How is it possible to terminate this painful and perilous conflict between the two powers—the Church and State? Liberty can alone conduct us to that happy state of things which your Lordships envy in America. Let us render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's, and peace between Church and State will be troubled no more. I desired to pay homage to these principles in removing the prohibition to the return of the bishops and their residence in their dioceses. I believe that liberty is good to profess and to practice, and further, that it has the virtue of converting the minds of those who are called to enjoy its benefits. I trust that your lordships, returning to your dioceses with the sincere sentiment of respect for the law expressed in your letter, among a people who wish to remain catholic without renouncing the rights and aspirations of the nation to which they belong, will bless that liberty which protects them, and upon which alone the reconciliation of interests hitherto appearing irreconcilable can be established.

RICASOLI.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

TREASURY REPORTS.

During the week ending to-day there has been received from the printers at the Treasury Department, $431,498 in fractional currency. During the same period there was shipped to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Cincinnati, $100,000, and to the National Banks, $160,800 43—making a total of $360,800 43. During the past week there has been issued from the Treasury Department $530 in National Bank currency, making the total amount paid up to date, $300,755,901. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes amounting to $2,145,932, leaving in actual circulation at this date, $298,609,969.

The amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the National Banks reported to-day, is as follows: for circulating notes, $340,365,150; for deposits of public moneys, $38,903,950, or making a total of $379,269,100.

The amount of money disbursed from the Treasury Department during the past week is as follows: for the War Department, $2,926,061; for the Navy Department, $344,533, making a total of $3,426,442.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day, were $825,408 25, making the total receipts for the week, $3,459,140 67.

THE CASE OF CONOVER.

To-day the District Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Court below, (Criminal Court,) in overruling the demurrer entered in the case of SANDFORD CONOVER *alias* Chas. A. Dunham, indicted for perjury before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, when they were investigating the question as to the complicity of JEFFERSON DAVIS in the assassination conspiracy.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

The Jury in the case of JOHN A. HARRIS *vs.* The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, an action to recover damages for injuries received by the plaintiff at the time of a collision, which the plaintiff charges was caused by negligence, rendered a verdict awarding $8,250 damages. On the former trial a verdict of $20,000, the full amount of the damages claimed, was awarded.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF COLORADO.

Senator SUMNER and Representative ASHLEY, of Ohio, have received the following dispatch:

DENVER CITY, Colorado, Jan. 11.

The colored people of Colorado are anxious for admission as a State under Mr. EDMUND's amendment. Please use your influence with members of the House of Representatives to this end.

(Signed) W. J. HARDIN,
L. H. DOUGLASS.

HARDIN is the popular colored orator of Colorado, and DOUGLASS is a son of FREDERICK DOUGLASS, of New-York. The signatures of 200 other colored citizens were also appended to the dispatch.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL gave an entertainment at the Executive Mansion to-day, to the President and his family.

PATENTS.

On the 22d instant, the Commissioner of Patents will issue one hundred and ninety-three patents. During the past week there were three hundred and seventy-one applications and forty-two caveats filed.

THE COLORADO LEGISLATURE.

The friends of Colorado say that the present Territorial Legislature was elected without reference to the State question, as it was expected that the admission of the State would prevent their meeting; that the Democrats, and a few Republicans in the House, under the influence of Gov. CUMMINGS, had made a majority of one against the admission of the State; but that the other branch of Legislature is firmly for it; that the action of the House on the State question, telegraphed yesterday, is, therefore, but little more than Gov. CUMMINGS's opposition, which is easily accounted for.

THE LAND OFFICE.

Returns received at the General Land Office show that an aggregate of 22,754 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of December last at the following local offices: Falls of St. Croix, Wisconsin, 5,803 acres; Stephen's Point, Wisconsin, 5,920 acres; Winnebag, 3,715 acres; Ironton, Missouri, 7,316 acres. The greater portion of the land was taken for actual settlement under the Homestead Law. The aggregate cash sales amounted to $3,924.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill for the payment of bounties to the soldiers of the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, leave was given to the Committee on Ways and Means to sit during the session of the House.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Mr. PAINE, on leave, introduced a resolution declaring that the American Government ought to protect American industry, but that if the people are compelled to submit to free trade in the products of agriculture they ought to have at the same time free trade in the products of manufacture. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF A PRIVATE CHARACTER.

Mr. HENDERSON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill indemnifying ABIAL MORRISON, of Oregon, for property destroyed by Indians. Read three times and passed.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of LEWIS DYER, late Surgeon of the Eighty-first Volunteers.

DISTRICT BILL.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the Senate bill exempting certain property of debtors in the District of Columbia from levy, attachment or sale on execution. After discussion, the bill was passed, with several amendments.

LIFE INSURANCE.

On motion of Mr. MERCUR, the bill to incorporate the National Life Insurance Company was taken from the calendar and brought before the House for action.

Mr. ALLISON moved an amendment, restricting the business of the Company to the District.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to amend the amendment so as to subject the operations of the Company to the laws of the respective States in which it may do business.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Without coming to any conclusion, the morning hour, at 1:15, expired, when the bill for the admission of Nebraska as a State came up in unfinished business.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to postpone its consideration until the House should have acted on the joint resolution, giving the twenty per cent. additional compensation to Government employes in Washington.

APPROPRIATION FOR CLERKS.

The motion was agreed to, and the joint resolution came before the House for action, the question being on seconding the previous question on its passage. The previous question was seconded, and the joint resolution was passed—yeas 93, nays 42.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The discussion of yesterday in reference to the Agricultural Department was resumed.

Mr. DELANO denounced the Commissioner as unfit for the position. As an illustration of the Commissioner's intelligence he said that a gentleman was recently in conversation with him on the origin and native place of the Irish potato. The Commissioner, assuming the gravity which the occasion demanded, said that was a subject on which he had bestowed a good deal of attention; that he had not come to any final conclusion, but that his best opinion was that the Irish potato originated in Pennsylvania. [Laughter.]

Mr. THAYER asked Mr. DELANO whether he could prove that that was not so.

Mr. STEVENS defended Mr. NEWTON and spoke of his character as being beyond reproach. He did not care whether the Irish potato originated in Pennsylvania or not. He should like some gentleman wiser than Mr. NEWTON to tell him where it did originate. He thought it originated in the West Indies, but others thought it originated in Pennsylvania. [Laughter.]

The amendments to reduce the appropriation of $80,000 for the purchase of seeds, failed.

BOUNTY TO SOLDIERS.

Without completing the bill the Committee rose, when Mr. HILL introduced a bill extending the provisions of the bounty laws, to the soldiers incurring death or disability while absent on furlough, by leave of the commanding officers, where such death or disability is without fault of the soldier. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, introduced numerous petitions from citizens of Steuben County, New-York, in favor of increasing the tariff on wool, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

LAND PATENTS.

Mr. CLARK, of Ohio, introduced a bill to declare the effect of certain patents for land. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

REWARD TO THE CAPTORS OF DAVIS.

Mr. UPSON on leave introduced a bill authorizing the payment of the reward offered by the President, in April, 1865, for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, on leave introduced a bill to secure the speedy construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, Southern Branch, and telegraph line, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

PRIVATE BILL PASSED.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back to the House the bill for the relief of JAMES M. BISHOP, of Quincy, Ill. Passed. The House at 3:10 adjourned.

MEXICO.

A Message from the Austrian Emperor to Maximilian.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 12.

A courier direct from Europe, *via* New-York, left here to-day in the steamship *Mexico* for Vera Cruz. He bears a letter from FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, to MAXIMILIAN. It is surmised that the letter relates to a reconciliation between them.

Movements of the Liberal Forces—Defeat of the Imperialists near Guadalajara—Affairs at Acapulco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The steamer *Montana*, with passengers from New-York, Dec. 21, arrived this morning. From private letters received in this city by her, the following items of Mexican news were obtained:

Zacatecas was occupied by the Liberal forces on Nov. 27. The French steamer *Lucifer* brought to Acapulco the news of the occupation of Manzanillo by the Liberal forces, date not stated.

It was rumored at the last named port, when the *Lucifer* left, that CORTINA had been also taken by the Liberals.

Colima dates to Dec. 24 state that the Imperial forces are totally defeated by the Liberals near the City of Guadalajara which was occupied by the latter under Gen. PARRA.

On Dec. 21 Gen. CHACON, Imperial Commander at Colima levied a forced loan of $100,000 which was reduced to $20,000 and paid by six importing houses of that city. The merchants, three of whom were Consuls of Prussia, Hamburg and Bavaria, were taken to jail and informed that they would have to remain there until the amount required was forthcoming, and in the event of the city being evacuated would be taken away.

The schooner *Juniata* left Manzan, Dec. 19, for Acapulco, with orders from the Commander at Colima for the French to evacuate the former place. Two days later the French transport *Marine* arrived in search of provisions for the garrison of Acapulco, so it is doubted whether the French will allow the evacuation of Acapulco until their final departure from the ports of Mexico on the Pacific.

CALIFORNIA.

Relief for the Suffering French—Reported Prevalence of Cholera Among Steamer Passengers—Dividends—Exports of Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 11.

The subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation in France amounts to $4,000, and that sum was forwarded to Paris by yesterday's steamer.

In consequence of a telegraphic rumor that cholera prevailed among the passengers from New-York, per steamer *America*, now due, the quarantine officers are taking steps to secure a rigid examination of the passengers arriving from San Juan del Sud and Panama.

The Bank of California declared its usual annual dividend of one per cent. for December, aggregating $50,000. Three local Insurance Companies have also declared dividends, which is noted as an indication of returning ease in money. $883,000 in dividends have been paid to the stockholders of six of the leading mining companies during the past three months, and present indications give every assurance of continued prosperity.

The scarcity of tonnage restricts the export trade, the most pressing want being for suitable vessels for transporting grain. Twenty vessels are now loading, and engaged to load wheat, their destinations being as follows: Liverpool 10, Cork 5, New-York 3, Philadelphia 1, Hong Kong 1.

The bark *Callabar*, with 11,000 sacks of wheat, and bark *Sanga*, with 9,000 sacks of wheat, cleared to-day for Liverpool. The bark *Flora*, for Rio de Janeiro, takes 1,800 barrels of flour. All vessels arriving are immediately taken to load flour and grain.

The bark *Rodahiddan* from Liverpool, and the ship *Western Empire*, from New-York, arrived to-day.

Sales of Rio Coffee to-day at 22½c.. Coal Oil 62½c.

Salvage Awarded—Shipwreck—The Revenue Office Quarrel—Lost at Sea—Mining Stocks and Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The owners of the whaling bark *Harrison* have been awarded $3,000 salvage for bringing into port the ship *Shatemuck*, which was fallen in with by the former vessel off Furralons, with the entire crew down with the scurvy.

The news was received here yesterday of the loss of the lumber schooner *London*, of this port, which capsized and foundered at sea on the 20th of December. The Captain and crew, after being some hours on the vessel, were taken off by the brig *Arago*.

ANTONIO MARCILLAS, late editor of a Mexican Liberal paper here, goes to Mexico by the steamer to solicit from JUAREZ certain political concessions to parties in San Francisco. He retains a grant of land for DURANGO to form an American settlement.

The ship *Western Empire*, from New-York, reports THOMAS GILL, seaman and native of England, lost overboard on Nov. 19. JAMES SAYERS, of the same country, died at sea on Jan. 9.

The schooner *Arago* arrived from Coose Bay yesterday, with the captain and crew of the schooner *Leander*, wrecked Dec. 19.

In the United States District Court a test case was made in the trial of one LARREY, Deputy-Assessor, who refused to make returns to Assessor BIGLER, of Sacramento. The indictment was found to be defective and quashed, but the District-Attorney declared his purpose to frame an indictment that would hold, and prosecute every deputy who had failed to make returns to the proper officers.

Five local insurance companies paid dividends last quarter to the amount of $156,000, on a capital of $3,300,000.

The Prussian bark *Caudaco*, with 7,300 sacks of wheat, cleared for Cork to-day.

Mining Stocks—Savage, $1,950; Crownpoint, $1,410; Yellow Jacket, $1,330; Empire Mill, $170; Imperial, $148; Belcher, $150.

Legal-tenders selling at 74¼.

Wheat market inactive for want of tonnage; choice Wheat Flour quotable at $1 82½ ₩ [illegible] lbs.; Flour, extra, $6 50@$6 62½; superfine, [illegible]; Oregon extra Flour, $4 75@$4 85.

CANADA.

The Controversy between Messrs. McGee and Brown—St. Patrick's Society and Fenianism—Supposed Double Murder.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 12.

A bitter personal controversy which has been going on for the last six weeks, between DARCY McGEE and Hon. GEORGE BROWN, Proprietor of the Toronto *Globe*, and late President of the Council, has had an amusing *denouement*. A correspondent, over the signature of "Englishman," sent the *Globe* a report of a speech by McGEE, whom he made to say "that his blood ran cold when he heard that the Fenian prisoners had been sentenced to death." McGEE asserted that he had said directly the opposite of this, and demanded the name of the correspondent. BROWN refused. A wordy war followed, in which BROWN through the *Globe*, and McGEE in letters to the Montreal papers, tried to extinguish each other as public men. Finally the *Globe* gave up the name of its correspondent. McGEE, after diligent inquiry, has satisfied himself that there is no such man in this city, and is out with another letter, insisting that BROWN shall place the matter in the hands of the Montreal detectives, if he would clear himself of complicity.

McGEE also publishes to-day a letter denouncing those who have been claiming guarantees for the educational rights of the minorities under the Confederation.

A third letter, believed to be from his pen, is also published, in which he takes to task the leading men of the St. Patrick's Society of this city as being Fenians at heart. The letter alleges that, at the annual festival of the Society the night before last, "God Save the Queen" was played at the close of the concert, in accordance with the invariable practice on such occasions in this city; that while cheers were given for sundry other parties, none were given for the Queen; that among the names of distinguished Irishmen displayed around the room were those of CORCORAN, the first Fenian executive, and McMANUS, whose body was refused admission to any church in Dublin by Cardinal CULLEN, because he died an impenitent Fenian; and that the President, Mr. DEVLIN, who was counsel for the Fenian prisoners, took occasion during the proceedings to thank Consul-General AVERILL for services to his (DEVLIN's) countrymen—that is to say, the Fenian prisoners. Mr. DEVLIN professes to be very much aggrieved by these statements, and has demanded from the *Gazette*, in which the letter appeared this morning, the name of its correspondent, which the *Gazette* refuses to give. The matter has caused quite a sensation among the Irish population.

There has been a supposed double murder in the County of Yamanska, Lower Canada. A man named JUTRAS and the wife of a man named PROVENCHER died very suddenly, the latter two months ago and the former on the 31st of December, under circumstances which indicated poisoning, and which pointed to PROVENCHER and the wife of JUTRAS as the guilty parties. PROVENCHER and Mme. JUTRAS, it is alleged, were on terms of suspicious intimacy, and they will be tried at the next criminal term for the joint murder of their respective spouses.

The Cabinet to Meet in Montreal—The Anti-Confederates.

MONTREAL, C. E., Saturday, Jan. 12.

The exports of Canada productions from this port last year amounted to seven and a quarter millions of dollars, an increase of over two millions of dollars on the exports of the preceding year.

All the important meetings of the Cabinet will be held here for the present, in order to have the presence of the administration of the Government.

The Anti-Confederates of Lower Canada have arranged to have their views well represented in England, both by delegates and by publications.

The Grand Trunk Railroad is doing an immense freighting business. One million of dollars is to be spent in new cars.

The Quebec Relief Fund—New Diocese.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Jan. 12.

A large meeting of burned-out residents of St. Roche and St. Lawrence was held last evening at Jacques Cartier Hall, for the purpose of securing a more liberal distribution of the relief fund.

It is stated the Pope sanctions the creation of a new Diocese of Rimoshi, Canada East, and that a Bull will be issued immediately. Principal LANGEVIN, of the Normal School, will probably be First Bishop.

Six men-of-war and three gunboats, with a total of 200 guns, visited Quebec this season.

The thermometer is 6° above zero; barometer 29.36; wind northwest.

The Fenian Trials—Conviction of Patrick O'Neil.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Court opened at 10 A. M. PATRICK O'NEIL, a rather intelligent and respectable-looking young man, was placed in the dock. He pleaded "not guilty" to the indictment, which contained six counts. KENNETH McKENZIE raised several technical objections, which were overruled by the Court. R. A. HARRISON opened the case for the Crown. He said that it was not known whether the prisoner was a British subject or not; he was therefore charged in one count as a foreigner and in another count as a subject. He said that he would prove by the prisoner's own admission that he came from Cincinnati to Buffalo, crossed to Fort Erie with the Fenians, and was armed. If all this were proved there was no doubt of his guilt. If not, then the Jury must acquit the prisoner.

John Metcalf being sworn, deposed that he was in the Queen's Own when he met the Fenians; several of our men were killed, wounded and taken prisoners; the prisoner made a statement to me that he was a British subject, born in Ireland, had lived in Cincinnati; he crossed from Buffalo and was arrested June 3; told the prisoner that any statement he might make would be used against him; never said that I wanted to see the prisoner hanged, but said that I would throw down my arms as a volunteer if the Fenians were not punished.

Thomas Herrbigging was sworn, and testified that he saw the prisoner on June the first, armed with a United States rifle, belt and cartridge box. He came to my house at Fort Erie and wanted breakfast. He said that he belonged to the Fenian Army, 1,800 strong, and that 35,000 Fenians were by that time in Canada. The prisoner, with two others, took my horse, sheep, &c. When I first saw the prisoner he was partially dressed in United States uniform.

There was no witness called for the defence. Mr. McKENZIE addressed the jury for half an hour for the defence. He said it was illegal to try the prisoner at Toronto, and that he should have been tried at Welland, where the alleged offence was committed. He could not get a fair trial here as the press of the city was continually agitating the Fenian question. He thought that METCALFS' testimony carried no weight. HERRBIGGINGS' was honestly given. His Lordship summed up and the jury retired, and in half an hour brought in a verdict of "guilty." The Judge deferred judgment until Monday.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Ten-hour Movement.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the ten-hour labor system in the factories assembled at Huntington Hall, Lowell, Mass., last evening. Previous to the opening of the mass meeting a procession of the operatives of several factory corporations paraded the streets, headed by a band of music. The meeting at 8 o'clock was called to order by His Honor Mayor RICHARDSON, who was chosen President, and made a speech, followed by other gentlemen. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the operatives of Lowell, having tried every reasonable and legitimate means in our power to secure ten hours as the standard term of daily labor, and failed, yet we shall not abate our zeal nor relinquish our efforts till ten hours constitute the length of a day's work in all our Lowell factories.

Resolved, That a petition be presented to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, praying them to enact a law defining ten hours as the legal term of daily labor in all incorporated factories, and that it shall be protected by adequate penal and retributive provisions.

An Ingenious Swindle.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

One of our citizens has recently been made the victim of a swindling scheme, which seems to have been conducted with considerable skill and have been long in preparation. It appears that about two years since Mr. FRANCIS FAXON, of this city, formerly engaged in the shoe business, was introduced to a New-York Jew, a dealer in diamonds and other precious stones, named NOOT. The Jew soon began to borrow money of Mr. FAXON, in small sums at first, but gradually increasing the amounts, and paying high rates of interest on his loans, and meeting his obligations promptly. By this means the Jew secured the confidence of Mr. FAXON to such an extent that he appears to have been willing to trust his almost constant customer and creditor with any amount which he might desire. Of late the loans have increased until they reached the large sum of $130,000, secured by the deposit of diamonds and other of the Jew's valuables, in the vault of a safety bank in New-York, and of which Mr. FAXON retained the key. About ten days ago the Jew sent word to Mr. FAXON that he wished to remove the securities to another place of deposit, and desired Mr. FAXON to send on the key of the vault in which they then were. Mr. FAXON unwisely conceded to this request, and since that time has neither been able to secure the return of the key nor any clue to the whereabouts of the Jew. We understand that by this misplaced confidence Mr. FAXON loses nearly his entire property.

The Liquor Law—Outrages by a Negro—Lectures to Convicts.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Leading business men of this city are petitioning the Legislature in favor of a liquor license law, believing that the prohibitory system is used for political ends, and is not effecting the moral reform that was looked for.

A colored man, claiming to be from New-York, has been creating a great excitement in Dracut, near Lowell, by entering and robbing houses and offering personal insult to the inmates, especially to the female portion of them.

A new feature in prison discipline has recently been adopted in the Massachusetts State Prison by having evening lectures therein to the prisoners.

The Constitutional Amendment Ratified by the House—Nomination of State Treasurer.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The House of Representatives of Maine yesterday passed the Constitutional Amendment, by a vote of 126 to 12.

In caucus after the adjournment, Hon. N. G. HICHBORN was renominated for State Treasurer by acclamation.

Vallandigham to Lecture in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM is announced to deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Democratic Club of this city.

Alleged Forger Surrendered.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, Jan. 12.

CHARLES O. PECK, of Pittsfield, Mass., charged with forgery, has been handed over to the authorities of New-York, in which State the offence was committed, for trial.

COLORADO.

Apprehended Trouble from the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special says that late advices from Denver report large numbers of buffalo going into the Platte Valley from the south. As buffalo never willingly travel north in dead Winter, the Denver *News* thinks the Indians are behind them, with hostile intentions on the settlements along the Platte.

All previous Indian raids in the Winter have been preceded by buffalo, and the *News* apprehends a recurrence of the Indian massacres of two years ago.

NEVADA.

The Constitutional Amendment Ratified by the House.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The lower House of the Nevada Legislature yesterday adopted the Constitutional Amendment by a strict party vote of 34 to 4.

TENNESSEE.

Metropolitan Police Bill Declared Unconstitutional—The Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 12.

In the Chancery Court, Judge CAMPBELL to-day decided that the bill of the Tennessee Legislature, creating a Metropolitan force for Nashville, is unconstitutional, on the ground that it was a partial law; that Commissioners were not constitutional officers; that the law attempted to take from Nashville her franchises, which could not be done; and that the law was irregularly passed, amendments being acted on without a quorum. An appeal was granted to the Supreme Court.

The Legislature will meet on Monday, with little prospect of a quorum being present at once.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Shipments of Treasure—The Washington Legislature and the Transfer of Military Headquarters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The steamer *Pacific*, with $140,000 treasure, arrived from Portland, Oregon, last night. The *Herald* says that the gross amount of treasure shipped from Portland during the year 1866 was $5,433,000.

The Washington Territory Legislature does not want the military headquarters of the North transferred to Portland, and has passed a memorial, to be forwarded to the War Department, remonstrating against it.

MAINE.

The Constitutional Amendment in the Senate.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Senate of this State have agreed to take up the Constitutional Amendment for a vote on Wednesday next.

The Steamer Equator—Her Passengers at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Jan. 12.

Capt. JOHNSON, of the steamer *Chesapeake*, which arrived here this afternoon from New-York, reports that he took off the 21 passengers of the steamer *Equator*, which put into Holmes' Hole dismantled, and brought them to Portland.

Conviction of Manslaughter.

BELFAST, Saturday, Jan. 12.

WILLIAM KENDALL, of Jackson, a returned volunteer, was to-day convicted of manslaughter for killing his step-father in June last.

Arrival of Sterling Price at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The rebel Gen. STERLING PRICE and family arrived yesterday from Mexico.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

NEVER AGAIN.

Yes! Cousin Margaret,
Love's Summer sun has set,
Still I can ne'er forget
All that has been.
Autumn sad rains has lent,
Spring flow'rs have lost their scent,
Winter his merriment,
Summer her Queen!

I've an unhappy knack,
Tired thoughts of flinging back,
Then, when I'm on the rack,
I can reflect;
Hate whom I loved before,
Laugh, tho' dear eyes implore,
Margaret! any more
Can you expect?

Clearer than all beside,
Floats back one Summer-tide,
Whisperings side by side,
Sighs lip to lip,
Tears recall sunny June,
Tears silly hearts in tune,
Tears maiden's vows that soon
Memory slip!

Think of my toil for wealth,
Ruining eyes and health;
Whilst you, yes you, by stealth,
Sold me for dross.
Yet you can come to me,
Cheek-stain'd with misery,
Wailing the wild "to be"
Weeping your loss!

Vain prayers for wealth of love,
Strength to support my dove,
Safe when we two might prove
Worthy of life.
Comfort you bought for gold,
Passion and freedom sold—
There your poor tale is told
Excellent wife!

CLEMENT W. SCOTT.

AN EXPENSIVE JOURNEY.

From London Society.

One fine morning last Winter, I, Laura Fillingham, found myself at the Retford station, waiting the arrival of the up-train from the North.

It was a warm, bright day, the beginning of December, everything, even the flat Nottinghamshire landscape, looked dreamy and pretty in the soft yellow haze, and I felt quite glad I had a journey before me.

I was altogether in a happy and comfortable state of mind, for I had taken the tickets, provided myself with a new book, seen all my luggage, consisting of three black boxes and a small hat-case, placed safely together, and, above all, I had so far kept under my eye my maid and my dressing-case, and knew they were now both safely in the waiting-room, at the door of which I was standing.

People often talk of the inconvenience of traveling alone, but I have come to the conclusion that it is far less troublesome than being hampered with a maid. In the first place you have only yourself to look after, and your luggage, which, if you see it properly labeled, and then let it alone, is perfectly safe. But unfortunately you cannot label a respectable and rather fashionable-looking young woman, who, to the grossest ignorance of railways and everything to do with them, unites a very fair portion of self-conceit, and great faith in her own abilities.

Now in the common round of every-day life, Benson, my maid, is a useful young person, possessing an average amount of brains. But take her on a journey, once get her to a station, and she becomes neither more nor less than an utter fool. Whether the guards and porters engross her thoughts, or whether the sandwiches and apples she makes a point of consuming immediately we have started, disagree with her, I know not, but anyhow it is an odd and undeniable fact: and from what I have observed I imagine that this peculiarity is not confined to my own specimen, but is a failing common to most of the race.

As for mine, twice has she forgotten to get out at the proper place, and has been conveyed on, heaven knows where; three times has she got out too soon, and been left behind. Only this morning did I come up just in time to have her forcibly extracted from a train on the point of starting for Sheffield. Add to this, that she has never any idea how long it will be before she has to start, that she is never ready when the train comes, and that she invariably loses the luggage if it is committed to her charge, and the reader will perceive that she is far more trouble than assistance.

However, as a maid is supposed to be the correct thing, and as I am a young lady with a certain amount of money, and a certain position to maintain, I am, though perfectly able to take care of myself, obliged to put up with the infliction.

Therefore as she is really a good girl, I thought I would begin the rather hopeless task of improving her. So I commenced by first telling her roundly of her faults and then by committing to her charge my dressing-case, which I thought she would try to be careful of, as she knew it contained a good many valuable jewels, besides money. Do you imagine that I was running any great risk in so doing, for I knew our train was the express, which only stopped twice before we reached London; so if I once saw her in, and kept a sharp look out at the stations, I knew I was pretty safe, and it would be a capital beginning.

Just as I had explained it all to her, the train came up, and with my lecture fresh in her head, she did her best to make a good start, for she rushed at the train the instant it stopped, never thinking of the luggage, and having tried first a third-class carriage, and then a first, I saw her at length safely established in a second, with a respectable woman next her, and my dressing-case under her feet.

Then I saw that the boxes were all right, and with a sigh of relief took my seat. When we were fairly off, and I felt sure that Benson was safe till the next station, I turned round to look at my traveling companions. Now, to tell the truth, this is a point on which I am rather particular. I always avoid a carriage with children, and generally one with ladies in also, and I must confess that when there are gentlemen, I prefer the company of young and good-looking ones. My friends used to laugh and say, "Oh, Laura always manages to pick up some one," and I am afraid I was rather proud of the fact, and in the habit of looking out for "objects" to pick up, in which search I was generally pretty successful.

From this the reader may judge that I had a fair share of good looks, also I was in the habit of dressing a little too showily for a journey, and was, perhaps, rather too ready to talk, and make myself generally agreeable. In a word, I was just a little too fast. I do not mind thus frankly confessing my faults, as since my memorable journey, two at least of them have been corrected. Well, I looked at my companions, and turned away in despair; nothing better than two intensely respectable, elderly men of business, both engrossed in that morning's *Times*, which presently one of them offered to me. I read it, returned it with thanks, and then our communication ended. Then I settled myself in my corner of the carriage and made up my mind to a dull journey.

Just when I had got quite tired of my book, and was beginning to wish for a little change, the train stopped at Grantham, and I at once put my head out of the window, to see that Benson did not escape. No—there were no signs of her; but, what was far more interesting, there was a gentleman on the platform, who, by his rugs, books, &c., was evidently a passenger. He was, without exception, the handsomest man I ever saw; tall, with fair hair and moustache, looking every inch of him a gentleman.

He walked slowly down the platform, glancing carelessly in at each carriage as he passed. When he arrived at ours he hesitated a little, and my heart began to beat quicker in my anxiety as to what his decision would be. He went on a few steps, then turned, called to a porter to open the door, and the next minute, to my great delight, was safely established opposite me. But alas! he did not seem likely to be a very lively companion, for as the train moved off he took out a paper and began to read.

However, I was not disheartened. I flattered myself that I understood gentlemen pretty well, and I knew that when his paper was read he would want a little change, and turn naturally to me.

The result proved that I was right. In about twenty minutes, after a smothered yawn, and one or two glances at me, he folded my innocent rival up, put it away and spoke.

"Would you not prefer this window up? I think you must be sitting in a draught."

The words were commonplace enough, but the voice was very pleasant, and as I met the gaze of two of the most piercing blue eyes I ever had the pleasure of beholding, I felt for the moment quite queer.

"No, thank you," I replied; "I do not think any one could catch cold such a lovely day."

He made a few more commonplace remarks, and then relapsed into silence; while I sat glancing at him out of the corners of my eyes and wishing he would speak to me again. How well I remember examining and taking notice of everything about him; his well-cut clothes, his very white hands, his traveling bag, rugs and sticks, all perfect in their way; and I settled in my own mind that I had never seen anything so handsome as he looked, as he leant back and gazed out of the window, apparently quite unconscious of my scrutiny—more provokingly calm and impassive than anything I had ever seen.

I was quite glad when we arrived at Peterborough, for there must be some change then; and he did rouse himself up enough to ask if he could not get me any refreshments.

"No, thanks," I replied, and then we let our two companions pass us, and sat silent again, each looking out of our respective windows.

Presently I espied Benson, dressing-case in hand, making for the refreshment-room, opposite the door of which our carriage had providentially stopped, and, as the reader may imagine, I watched in some anxiety for her return.

By degrees the passengers returned to their seats, and I became slightly uneasy. It was quite on the cards that she might be left behind.

At length the bell rang, and in another instant out rushed Benson, evidently in a state of frantic terror lest she should be late, with her mouth full, and two large buns in her hand, but—no dressing-case.

"There!" I exclaimed, jumping up in despair, "she actually has left it behind!" and I was just going to get out to look after it, when a hand was laid upon my arm, and a quiet voice said—

"Sit still, I will go; I shall be quicker than you; what is it?"

"My dressing-case; in the refreshment-room," I cried.

He rushed off, and after a minute's intense anxiety, I saw him reappear with it in his hand. He managed to scramble in just as the train was moving off, and took his seat, breathless, laughing and, for the first time, just a little bit excited.

"That was a near shave," he remarked.

"It was indeed. I cannot tell you how much obliged to you I am. If it had not been for you I should never have seen it again; some one would have been sure to steal it, for, besides my ornaments, there is a good deal of money in it."

"Yes, a small dressing-case is rather a tempting article; and this was deposited on a chair by the counter."

"How very stupid! I really do not know how to thank you enough."

"Oh, it was no trouble," he replied, with a smile that made him handsomer than ever; "I really enjoyed it. But are you wise to entrust anything so valuable to a maid who is evidently not quite to be trusted?"

So then I gave him my reasons, together with a slight sketch of Benson's traveling exploits, at which he seemed much amused. In fact, this little incident had completely roused him, and we were soon talking together like old friends.

"Poor Benson!" I said at length, "what a state she will be in when she discovers her loss. I really must get the guard to tell her it is safe at the next station."

"We do not stop again," replied he, "which is just as well; for, having been very careless, she deserves to be uncomfortable. Perhaps if she is very miserable, she may remember the next time."

"Oh! I have had enough of her memory," returned I, laughing. "I will take very good care she has not charge of anything to-morrow."

"To-morrow!" he repeated, looking slightly surprised. "Do you mean you are going back to-morrow?"

"No; but I am going down into Dorsetshire—to Crewkerne."

"That's odd," he remarked, with a smile. "I am going to Yeovil myself; to see some friends who live about there. Do you know Dorsetshire well?"

"No, I never was there before."

"And what time are you going?"

My heart gave quite a bound. Did he mean to come with me? I blushed a little as I said:

"I can hardly tell. I am to write this evening and let my friends know what time to meet me. I have some shopping to do, so I cannot start very early. But I really know nothing about the trains."

"I have a Bradshaw here, if that will help you," he said, a little eagerly. "There's a train at 1:30, will that suit you?"

"Yes, I think it will," I replied, rather doubtfully, for it was later than I intended; but, guessing that it was the one he meant to go by, I thought it better to acquiesce. "It will be dark before I get there; but that won't much matter, and it will give me more time in town."

"So that is settled," he said, with a smile. And then we went on talking so pleasantly that I never noticed, at the time, what I discovered when I thought it all over afterward, namely, that by degrees he drew from me my name, position, home, hundreds of little things that I should never have dreamt before of telling a stranger; while the whole time I never found out more about him than the one solitary fact, that he had some friends living near Yeovil.

Arrived at King's Cross, the first thing that met my eyes was Benson, dissolved in tears, rushing wildly about in a vain search after the dressing-case, which she seemed to expect to meet somewhere about. She assured me she had never lost sight of it till after Peterbro', and that she was morally certain it had been spirited away from under her feet by some badly-disposed person, probably one of her fellow-travelers. Her face of utter astonishment, when I showed it to her, and told her where it was found, was indescribable.

"Shall I take it now, Miss?" she asked, humbly.

"No," I replied, rather sharply. "Go and sit down in that cab and try not to lose yourself too. I will see after the luggage."

Which I did, assisted by my friend; and when he put me in the cab and wished me good-bye, I felt very glad that I should see him again the next day.

Never had my old aunt, at whose house I was to sleep, seemed to be so deaf and tiresome before; and my shopping, the next morning, was not half so interesting as I had expected. All the time I was haunted by a pair of provoking blue eyes, which somehow would come up and force me to think of them.

"What nonsense!" I exclaimed to myself, impatiently. "What, I, who have been in love twice, and flirted hundreds of times, to make a fool of myself about a man I've only seen once! It's too absurd. I won't think of him any more."

But this was easier said than done; and I felt very glad when I was fairly seated in the cab, on my way to the station. Once there, I was in such a state of nervous excitement that I left Benson to see the luggage down, and pay the cabman, while I went for the tickets. I took them, caught sight of a tall figure, which made my heart beat quicker, and then returned to see after my belongings.

I found Benson in the thick of a fierce battle with the cabman, who, seeing her simplicity, had, of course, charged double his proper fare; while she, thinking to be very sharp indeed, refused to pay him even his due.

What the end would have been I know not; but at this stage I abruptly interfered, and paid the cabman his money so decidedly that he drove off without another word.

As I turned round, there was my fellow-traveler, with an odd sort of smile on his face.

"Good morning," he said, as he shook hands with me eagerly. "I have been admiring the way in which you disposed of that cabman. You evidently can take care of yourself."

"I ought to know how by this time," I replied. I was vexed with myself for blushing, as I knew I did, and answered a little coolly.

"You have not much time to spare," he remarked. "Let me take your dressing-case."

Which he accordingly did; put us both in a carriage, and then went off to see after Benson and the luggage, while I leant idly back, acknowledging to myself, half unwillingly, that it was very pleasant to have some one to manage everything for you.

Presently he returned.

"It is all right now," he said. "Is there anything more I can do for you?"

"Oh, no; thanks; I am quite ashamed to have given you so much trouble."

Again that strange smile rose to his lips; but as he took his seat it faded; for at the other end of the carriage sat a middle-aged, rather prim-looking lady, who surveyed him critically.

"Bother!" he said, in an undertone to me. "Why on earth did she get in here? I do hate any one of that sort in the carriage; it stops one talking."

"Never mind," I whispered, soothingly, already nervously anxious that he should be pleased. "She won't trouble you long, for I saw her ticket, and it is only to Surbiton."

"Oh!" and his face brightened, and he bestowed no more black looks on the unfortunate lady, though he was evidently very glad when we were rid of her, and so, I must confess, was I; for I knew by a little arrangement I had witnessed between him and the guard, that we should be troubled with no more fellow-passengers.

Never shall I forget the few hours that followed. I grew utterly heedless of time and place. I neither knew nor cared how far we had got. I forgot Benson entirely. I thought of nothing but him; his soft voice, his handsome face, and those strange blue eyes. And all the time he talked away easily, telling me strange adventures that had befallen him in all quarters of the globe, mingled with scraps of information about himself, which left me only more intensely anxious to know more.

"You are tired," he said, suddenly, at last.

"A little," I replied.

Though I had not acknowledged it before, I found that excitement, and the fact of my not having slept, the previous night, were beginning to take effect upon me. He produced a flask from his pocket.

"Drink a little of this," he said. "It will soon set you up." And I complied. "Now try and go to sleep. You have plenty of time, and you really look quite knocked up."

I looked out of the window; it was rapidly growing dark, and somehow I did not fancy going off to sleep in such a hurry under the circumstances.

"I couldn't if I tried," I remarked.

"Nonsense; I bet you anything that I could send you off in two minutes if I liked."

"How?" I asked, quickly.

"Do you believe in mesmerism?" he said, quietly.

"No, nonsense," I replied, laughing, though I began to feel slightly uncomfortable; if ever eyes looked as though they could mesmerise, those opposite me were they. They were fixed on me now, firmly, unwaveringly, and I certainly was beginning to feel unaccountably sleepy.

I said "don't!" in rather a feeble way, and his smile, in reply, is the last thing I clearly remembered. Then the carriage, the growing darkness, the faint light of the lamp, and his face, all mingled together in one indistinguishable chaos. The noise of the train grew fainter and fainter, little by little. I felt my eyes close, and I knew no more.

* * * * * * * * *

When I awoke it was quite dark, that is to say, quite dark outside. Within the lamp still burned feebly. I felt heavy and confused. My head ached; it was some seconds before I clearly recollected where I was. The whistle of the engine recalled me to myself; suddenly I remembered all. I sat up and looked opposite—no one was there. I rubbed my eyes and looked again. No, I was quite alone. A sickening sort of feeling, half dread, half disappointment, crept over me.

"I must be dreaming!" I exclaimed impatiently (and yet I knew I was not.) "I wonder what o'clock it is."

I put my hand down to my watch, but it was gone! Yes, and the chain too!

Thoroughly awake now, I got up and looked well about me, for my dressing-case was nowhere to be seen. It had been under my feet; now I hunted the whole carriage through in vain.

"It has been stolen!" I exclaimed. "Who can have done this?"

A sudden suspicion crossed my mind, which was instantly rejected.

No; though my companion had certainly disappeared in a most mysterious and unaccountable manner, I would not entertain such an idea for a moment. I looked for my traveling-bag next. Yes, there it was, all right; but on further examination I discovered that every article of the least value, including my purse and the key of my dressing-case, was gone. My railway ticket was carefully pinned to the lining of my bag. Whoever had committed the robbery had done so in the most scientific manner, and had evidently had plenty of time, and again the dreadful suspicion darted through my brain.

Happening to look down at my hands I discovered, what I had not before noticed, that my gloves were off (I found them rolled up in a neat ball in my pocket,) and my rings, some of them of great value, had totally disappeared; also every article of jewelry I had on, including a gold bracelet, sleevestuds, locket, and even earrings. I was very glad when the train stopped at Crewkerne.

"I have been robbed!" I announced, as I got out. Whereupon ensued a great hubbub. "When?" "Where?" "By whom?" "Of what?"

"I do not know, for it was while I was asleep."

Then I told them all I knew, carefully repressing the only piece of information that could have been of any use to them. For some inexplicable reason I carefully avoided all mention of my handsome traveling companion.

I pursued the same course when I arrived at my friend's house. Better to lose all my worldly goods than to tell such a story against myself. I know I should never hear the end of it, so on that point I discreetly held my tongue, though just at that time I could ill afford to lose so much money.

But I think my greatest vexation was the sight of Benson's complacent face. She made no particular remark, but I knew by her self-satisfied looks that she considered that all her former scoldings were now amply avenged. As the reader may guess, the authorities were utterly unsuccessful in their attempt to trace my lost property, and I should never have been positive what had become of it had I not, two or three weeks later, received the following epistle, which, in its cool familiarity and matchless impudence, is rather a curiosity. It was written on good paper, in a gentlemanly hand, and bore the London post-mark.

Inclosed was a little gold locket, containing the photograph of a gentleman and a lock of hair. It ran as follows:

Dec. 30, 1865.

Dear Miss Fillingham—I enclose a little trifle which I found on your watch-chain. It may be of value to you, and is of very little to me, so do not give me too much credit for returning it. Your dressing-case, being directed, furnished me with your address.

I am sorry that after all your trouble you did not manage to keep it safe till your journey's end, and I wish you to know that had not my affairs been in such an unprecedentedly complicated state, I should never have behaved so ill to you. I must also apologize for leaving you in such an unceremonious manner at Yeovil, but you see that, under the circumstances, I had no choice. Hoping you found your railway ticket, and wishing you a merry Christmas and a happy new year, believe me ever, your devoted

Fellow-Traveler.

And that was all I ever heard of the matter. Of course I kept the contents of the letter to myself, and on my return home, as the reader may imagine, I did not look out quite so eagerly for handsome traveling companions.

GATHERED TREASURES.

I gathered roses, I gathered gold,
I am weary, but I can sing.
I gathered all in the times of old,
When ev'ry day was Spring.

I treasure the roses, but where is the gold?
I have known sorrow, but I can sing.
Out and for shame on my wealth untold,
For my riches all took wing.

Oh, treasured roses! Oh, vanished gold!
I am stout-hearted still, and still I sing.
For the roses still I hold,
Their perfume brings back Spring.

I gathered roses! I gathered gold!
I am needy, but I can sing.
And your little hands, that my hands enfold,
Is the sole remaining thing.

HENRI HERZ, THE PIANIST.

From the French of Leon Escudier.

If we wish to personify the piano, that instrument which represents in itself an entire orchestra, we would name Henri Herz.

To speak of the piano is to speak of Henri Herz.

Herz, in German, signifies heart. The name is characteristic. What an excellent heart has Henri Herz! Born in Germany, as his name indicates, Herz became naturalized in France, while anticipating the time that his talent should give him papers of nationality for the whole world.

Herz received his first ideas of harmony from his father, who had learned to play the piano in order to overlook more especially the musical education of his children.

Old Hunten, the father of the pianist-composer whose name is so popular, gave him his first serious piano lessons.

At the age of eight years, young Herz played in public at Coblentz. At that epoch the title of "infant prodigy" had not been abused. It was given to Herz, and rarely has it been so appropriate or better merited.

At the age of 12, Herz left Cobbentz and went to Paris. He entered the Conservatoire, where he rapidly obtained all the prizes. It was under strange circumstances that he passed the examination for the piano prizes. Eight days before the severe ordeal he was attacked with the small-pox. We can imagine his anguish and his disappointment. He sent for his professor, Pradher, and begged for one more lesson, saying that then he could pass the examination. Seeing the poor boy so ill, Pradher refused his request. Humanity compelled him to be pitiless, so he exhorted him to submit to his fate, and departed.

The young pupil was in despair. The next morning he arose, took his courage and his music-roll in his hand, and seated himself at the piano. He risked nothing less than his life, but what mattered that? There is a God for children and for pianists. He played for fourteen successive days the concerto of Dasseck, which was the piece selected for the examination. The day arrived, and the poor invalid, trembling with fear, and whom a breath would have overthrown, appeared at the Conservatoire.

"What have you come here for, unfortunate one?" demanded Pradher, seeing him so pale and weak.

"I have come to be examined, I claim it as my right."

"In your condition? I cannot consent to it."

"Excuse me, Monsieur, but you are a Professor of the Piano, not a Doctor of Medicine, and I have not come here on a sanitary visit."

The child had his own way. "He is insane," thought Pradher, and he shrugged his shoulders. But he could not prevent him from attending the Concours. He passed the examination, and was unanimously awarded the first prize. His illness was a little longer, and much more dangerous, but he recovered. It was much better to lose a few weeks than an entire year.

Two years later Herz made his *début* at the grand concert given by Mme. Catalani, at Les Italiens. Herz had written a concerto for full orchestra; but he had presumed too much upon his powers, at least as regards instrumentation. At the general rehearsal it was discovered that the work was so imperfectly scored that it could not be performed. To replace it, Herz played "L'Orage" of Steibelt, which he had learnt in a few hours, and met with great success. But the applause of the entire saloon did not console Herz for his moral check. He shut himself up at home with all the scored concertos of the great masters that he could find; he sought in those pages all the secrets of the art of instrumentation; he studied them with ardor, and when he was convinced that he himself was capable of scoring, he wrote over his concerto, and wrote it so well that it was fit for publication, and in the succeeding editions Herz never changed a note. In his youth he published some pieces which still enjoy great popularity, and which obtained the approbation of amateurs, adepts, and of the multitude. Among this number is the famous "Rondeau Cosaque," and the charming *fantaisie* upon "Ma Fanchette," a romance by Mme. Gail, op. 10. We mention only these two pieces in order to resist the temptation to enumerate the other works that his fruitful pen has produced, and which have made the tour of the world upon the wings of popularity.

In 1838, Henri Herz visited England for the first time. There he met with immense success, and he became so popular in England that all the Britanic Provinces wished to hear the celebrated pianist, and all the distinguished amateurs were ambitious of receiving advice from him. He traveled over entire England, giving concerts and lessons. When he had given a dozen lessons, never for less than a guinea apiece, he found relaxation in giving a concert in the evening, and the next day resumed the same life. Herz left delightful *souvenirs* in England, but he also made a copious harvest of sovereigns.

If he had aroused so much enthusiasm among the people of the North, who are usually so difficult to impassion, what, he thought, might he not do in the South? And he planned a journey to Spain. His friend Lafont, of dear memory, shared his opinion, and desired to accompany him. They departed together, and as they were in a joyful humor, and did not wish to be annoyed by the conversation of people with whom they were not acquainted, they ascended up into the imperial—for at that time they travelled in diligences. The two virtuosos were impatiently expected at Tarbes, but oh, sad fatality! The diligence was overthrown, and they were precipitated upon the ground. Herz rose up wounded, but not dangerously. As for poor Lafont, he fell in such a manner that he could not be moved. Herz passed the night upon the ground beside him, always hoping to hear his heart beat, but in vain! Thus prematurely this celebrated violinist died. Herz wept bitterly over his friend, who had expired in his arms.

When Auber succeeded to Cherubini, Henri Herz was named Professor of the Piano at the Conservatoire. He took to his heart this noble duty, and formed a school of pianists, who are scattered over the entire world, and have spread his name and his works everywhere.

In 1844 Herz undertook that great and vast American Odyssey which he recently related in the *Moniteur Universel* with so much *brio* and so much richness of local color. We do not choose to enter into any rivalry with Herz upon this point; we would prefer to give to our readers his own account of his travels in America. It is, however, permissible for us to state that he traveled over the entire New World from North to South, over the United States, Mexico, Peru, Chili—even to California. How many people have gone there only to seek gold! Herz went to California announced, expected and desired, to bring to the Californians the sweet delights of harmony. As for gold, he was far from disdaining it, only his fingers were too delicate to seek it in the earth, it was much more noble, and at the same time more expeditious, to use them upon the piano. Gold came to him, or rather it was brought to him.

In saying that gold was brought to him, we do not use a figure of speech. We will relate an occurrence which took place very frequently in the Californian cities.

A concert was announced for the evening; the price of tickets was $10. (One does not go to California for nothing.) In the evening, at the hour indicated, people could have been seen going in the direction of the hall—when there was a hall *ad hoc*—people of rather questionable elegance, some of them dressed as miners, and the greater number carrying in their hands little bags of coarse brown canvas. They presented themselves to the door-keeper for entrance tickets. That functionary had beside him a pair of scales; he would open a bag phlegmatically, examine attentively the contents, and then weigh it, and if it was sufficiently heavy—that is, if it represented the sum of $10, its former owner would be permitted to enter. The Californians paid in the natural product of the soil, they brought gold dust; they had not time to sell it, to change it for specie, or still less to have it coined. But what mattered that? Henri Herz easily accommodated himself to it, and he was right in doing so.

We have just said that concerts were given when there was a hall *ad hoc*. We mean that the hall did not always exist. The Californians had certainly not established the placers with a view to the concerts which virtuosos, more or less illustrious, might come there to give. Often a hall was wanting; it was then supplied in the most ingenious manner. But once it happened that in a town, the name of which we have forgotten, where a very strong desire to hear Herz was entertained, that there could not be found even a shed, which might be enclosed with hangings, decorated, arranged, and furnished with a platform for the pianist and rows of chairs for the audience. Herz did not wish to stop. The inhabitants were in despair, and after having held a consultation, they begged the celebrated pianist to remain for at least four days. They would try, it was added, to render this brief residence as agreeable as possible; they would initiate him into the mode of mining, of gold seeking, &c. Herz could not refuse them.

The four days passed, and delegates came to inform Herz that the hall awaited him. In fact they had built a beautiful one expressly for Herz, and capable of holding at least five hundred people. It is only Americans who are equal to such *tours de force!*

Another time a request was sent to him from Rio Frio, another little town in California, to give a concert. Herz arrived there upon the day appointed. Upon his arrival it was announced to him that all the tickets were taken, and the receipts amounted to $10,000. We have already said that one is not in California for nothing. This time there was a concert hall; it was large, spacious and sonorous, which was an indispensable point. We will soon learn the reason.

Herz naturally asked where was the piano? He would like to try it before the concert commenced.

They had thought of everything excepting the piano.

"What!" said Herz, "there is no piano for me?"

"No," replied a member of the committee.

"Then what shall I do?"

"Is it absolutely indispensable?"

"*Diable!* I think so."

"You think so? But if you would only come out on the stage and play upon the violin, or guitar, or sing some French romances, the public would be satisfied. Here is a guitar."

"But," said Herz, smiling, "I have no talent for the guitar, and I do not sing."

"Only a simple *chansonette!*"

"But, Heaven pardon you, you have thought of the hall, of the tickets, the receipts, and the pianist, and you have forgotten the piano?

"That is a mere detail," said the Committee.

"Which, at the same time, cannot be neglected," responded Herz.

"There is a piano on the mountain," remarked a member of the Committee, "in the house of Mrs. Stuart, but no one took the responsibility of going for it. We thought that it would not be absolutely necessary."

This little scene passed in the green-room. The audience had already commenced to take their places in the hall. The hour arrived. The discussion was still going on. They waited—they grew impatient—they commenced to stamp. Herz appeared upon the stage and was received with frantic huzzas. When the applause was at length silenced, Herz addressed the audience, and in a little speech sprinkled with logic, endeavored to make them understand that as in making a hare ragout a hare was necessary, so for a pianist to play, a piano was necessary.

They began to see that he was right.

"Well, you shall have a piano. We will send to Mrs. Stuart's, and bring her piano to this hall."

A dozen men declared themselves willing to go for it, and they set off for the mountain. To go there and return would take two hours. The audience waited patiently.

At last the piano arrived, and was placed upon the platform. When we say piano, imagine a little broken piece of furniture, a species of large work-table, dating from the first Empire. Herz opened this nondescript, ran his fingers over the appearances of keys that he discovered, and dropped his hands in despair. The bass notes would not sound, the middle register was harsh, only one octave in the upper register was tolerable.

And the whole machine consisted of only five octaves and a half!

"But the hall is so sonorous," observed one of the Committee.

How could he now draw back? It would appear ungracious. Henri Herz took possession of the unlucky upper octave, and executed some American *motivos*, which he varied with that skill and taste with which we are all familiar in him.

The audience was enthusiastic. They applauded frantically, they called out the artist and bore him away in triumph.

His success was so great that he was obliged to give a second concert. We are not surprised to learn that he gave in America nearly six hundred morning and evening concerts.

Henri Herz is what we call a true head of a school. Nothing can be purer, more correct and more irreproachable than the style of his compositions. No glitter, no over-refinement; even in the most delicate pages, never does he sacrifice to tastes, or a passing exigency, or the temptations of fashion. We feel in all that he has written, and in the exquisite manner that he plays his works, the most profound study of the great masters of that art which he has been chosen to make respected, and to continue its traditions.

PSYCHE'S FEET.

Her feet they are so small,
So delicate her tread,
The daisies do not bend at all
When she walks overhead;
But each looks up, and falls in love
With Psyche's tiny feet above.

She walks with such an art,
And steps so daintily,
If she should tread upon my heart,
'T would still unbroken be;
Unless 't were by the loveliness
Which Psyche's tiny feet possess!

George Arnold.

The Early Professional Life of Daniel Webster.—Admitted to the Bar in his twenty-third year, he dutifully went home to his father, and opened an office in a New-Hampshire village near by, resolved never again to leave the generous old man while he lived. Before leaving Boston he wrote to his friend Bingham: "If I am not earning my bread and cheese in exactly nine days after my admission, I shall certainly be a bankrupt;" and so, indeed, it proved. With great difficulty he "hired" eighty-five dollars as a capital to begin business with, and this great sum was immediately lost in its transit by stage. To any other young man in his situation, such a calamity would have been, for the moment, crushing; but this young man, indifferent to *meum* as to *tuum*, informs his brother that he can in no conceivable way replace the money; cannot, therefore, pay for the books he had bought; believes he is earning his daily bread, and as to the loss, he has "no uneasy sensations on that account." He concludes his letter with an old song, beginning—

"Fol de dol, dol de dol, di dol,
I'll never make money my idol."

In the New Hampshire of 1806 there was no such thing possible as leaping at once into a lucrative practice, nor even of slowly acquiring it. A country lawyer who gained $1,000 a year was among the most successful, and the leader of the bar in New Hampshire could not earn $2,000. The chief employment of Daniel Webster, during the first year or two of his practice, was collecting debts due in New Hampshire to merchants in Boston. His first tin sign has been preserved to the present day, to attest by its minuteness and brevity the humble expectations of its proprietor. "D. Webster, Attorney," is the inscription it bears. The old Court-House still stands in which he conducted his first suit, before his own father as presiding judge. Old men in that part of New Hampshire were living until within these few years, who remembered well seeing this tall, gaunt, and large-eyed young lawyer rise slowly, as though scarcely able to get upon his feet, and giving to every one the impression that he would soon be obliged to sit down from mere physical weakness, and saying to his father, for the first and last time, "May it please your Honor." The sheriff of the county, who was also a Webster, used to say that he felt ashamed to see the family represented at the Bar by so lean and feeble a young man. The tradition is, that he acquitted himself so well on this occasion that the Sheriff was satisfied, and clients came, with their little suits and smaller fees, in considerable numbers, to the office of D. Webster, Attorney, who thenceforth in the country round went by the name of "All-eyes." His father never heard him speak again. He lived to see Daniel in successful practice, and Ezekiel a student of law, and died in 1806, prematurely old. Daniel Webster practiced three years in the country, and then, resigning his business to his brother, established himself at Portsmouth, the seaport of New-Hampshire, then a place of much foreign commerce. Ezekiel had had a most desperate struggle with poverty. At one time, when the family, as Daniel observed, was "heinously unprovided," we see the much-enduring "Zeke" teaching an academy by day, an evening school for sailors, and keeping well up with his class in college beside. But these preliminary troubles were now at an end, and both the brothers took the places won by so much toil and self-sacrifice.—*Mr. Parton in the North American Review.*

Genteel Poverty.—None but they who have themselves been poor gentry—gentry so poor as not to know how to raise a shilling—can understand the peculiar bitterness of the trials which such poverty produces. The poverty of the normal poor does not approach it; or, rather, the pangs arising from such poverty are altogether of a different sort. To be hungry and have no food, to be cold and have no fuel, to be threatened with distraint for one's few chairs and tables, and with the loss of the roof over one's head—all these miseries, which, if they do not positively reach, are so frequently near to reaching the normal poor, are no doubt the severest of the trials to which humanity is subjected. They threaten life,—or, if not life, then liberty,—reducing the abject one to a choice between captivity and starvation. By hook or crook, the poor gentleman or lady,—let the one or the other be ever so poor,—does not often come to the last extremity of the workhouse. There are such cases but they are exceptional. Mrs. Crawley, through all her sufferings, had never yet found her cupboard to be absolutely bare, or the bread-pan to be actually empty. But there are pangs to which at the time, starvation itself would seem to be preferable. The angry eyes of unpaid tradesmen, savage with an anger which one knows to be justifiable; the taunt of the poor servant who wants her wages; the gradual relinquishment of habits which the soft nurture of kinder years had made second nature; the wan cheeks of the wife whose malady demands wine; the rags of the husband whose outward occupations demand decency; the neglected children, who are learning not to be the children of gentlefolk; and, worse than all, the alms and doles of half-generous friends, the waning pride, the pride that will not wane, the growing doubts whether it be not better to bow the head, and acknowledge to all the world that nothing of the pride of station is left—that the hand is open to receive and ready to touch the cap, that the fall from the upper to the lower level has been accomplished, these are the pangs of poverty which drive the Crawleys of the world to the frequent entertaining of that idea of the bare bodkin.—*The Last Chronicle of Barset, by Anthony Trollope.*

The Sea Serpent.—The *Toulonnais* gives an account of a recent capture of the "sea serpent," which, it says, can be vouched for by pretty nearly the whole population of the town. It has for a long time been believed that the sea serpent had never been seen except in the columns of the American papers, and those on this side the Atlantic which might not object to insert a questionable story. Sea snakes of a moderate size, are however known to exist, and it seems to be a large specimen of these creatures that was captured on Sunday week. The specimen in question is about 13 feet in length, and was caught on the line of some fishermen in the waters of Cape Cepet. It was brought up by the captors, while yet living, to the Boulevard de la Rivière, in Toulon, and there was visited by crowds of persons during the greater part of the day. The body is perfectly cylindrical, and is about 4½ inches in diameter, terminating in a sharp point at the tail. Its color is a uniform deep gray on the upper part, and beneath is of a yellowish white. It has no fins nor scales, nor is there any projecting bone or horn in any part. In color it much resembles the conger, but could never be mistaken for that fish, for in these seas the latter never attains to a greater length than about six feet or so, and is, moreover, when of such size, fully double the girth of the snake. The great difference also is the shape and aspect of the head; that of the snake is flat and broad, and resembles the head of a huge viper; the jaws, armed with powerful fangs, are elongated, reaching to a length of about eleven inches, and terminating in a sharp angle. The eyes, which are remarkably bright, are surrounded by a fine thread of a flaming red color. The discovery of this snake, for snake there can be no doubt it is, if the description be accurate, is one of a highly interesting character; but it must not be considered as a proof of the existence of such a monster as has been described as the great sea-serpent. Of the existence of this creature there is doubtless a certain amount of evidence, but not as yet sufficient to satisfy the skeptical minds of many of the best known naturalists. It may be argued that the Mediterranean serpent being 13 feet in length, the serpent of the Atlantic may be larger in proportion to the greater size of his ocean home. It is most likely, nevertheless, that the naturalists of London and Paris will wait for more direct evidence of the monster before they inscribe his name "*Serpens Atlanticus Gigas*" in their zoological lists.—*London Morning Post.*

An Incident in the Early Political Life of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.—The following incident in the erly career of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens is related in his life, which is soon to be published. It was reported to him that he had been proclaimed a traitor to the South, in a public speech made by one who had held high position in the State. In a personal interview with this person he inquired whether the charge had been made, as reported; and though the charge was denied, and the parties separated in a friendly manner at the time, yet the words used by Mr. Stephens on that occasion led to a subsequent demand for retraction. This was refused, and a rencounter ensued. Mr. Stephens was unarmed, while his assailant, who was more than twice his size and weight, was duly prepared for the rencounter which he sought. Upon the refusal to retract the words, an assault was made upon Mr. Stephens with open knife. This he for some time parried with an umbrella, receiving several wounds upon his arms and breast; but his assailant, rushing upon him with all his superior force and weight, threw him upon his back. One blow with the knife aimed at the heart would have done its fatal work, but for the fortunate position of the blade of the knife. Another blow, on the other side, passing between two ribs, severed an inter-costalery artery. The strong man then, with his left hand on the forehead of his adversary, and the knife in his right hand, said, "Now —— retract, or I will cut your —— throat." The reply was "No, never! Cut!" As the knife came, Mr. Stephens caught it in his right hand, and with his left seized the right elbow of him who wielded it. In this way the struggle lasted until both parties were on their feet again, and others came to the rescue. The right hand, that seized the knife as it was aimed at the throat, was horribly mangled by the turning and twisting of the blade in efforts to get it out of the grip. The hemorrhage from the severed artery would have resulted in speedy death, but for the fortunate presence of Dr. Hitchcock, of the United States army, whose skill arrested it.

The scene occurred in the piazza of Thompson's Hotel, in Atlanta, Ga., on the 4th of September, 1848. Mr. Stephens was laid up for several weeks with these wounds. The right hand was thought to be permanently disabled. The tendons of several fingers and the thumb were severed. He could not use the hand at all for about twelve months. In the meantime, he accustomed himself to write with his left. But, to the permanent injury of the right, his bad chirography is now partly owing. Many amusing and some provoking things have occurred from this terribly bad writing, in which Hon. Rufus Choate was his only rival, and of which we will give at least one *fac simile* of a late date. Printers often set up Tuesday for Thursday, and North for South, or friends fill appointments too soon or too late. He once ordered two "Dagon plows," an old kind bearing that name which he wished. He received *two dozen*, a full car-load of another kind. Once, when the writer was with him on a visit, he ordered fifty pounds of rice and received fifty pounds of ice.

An Arctic Micawber.—The following amusing description of a forlorn Esquimaux Benedick is related by Dr. Hayes in his new work, *The Open Polar Sea*:

"This Myouk was the same droll creature that he was when I knew him formerly—a sort of Arctic Micawber, everlastingly waiting for something to turn up which never did turn up; and, with much cheerfulness, hoping for good luck which never came. He recited to me all of his hardships and misfortunes. His sledge was all broken to pieces, and he could not mend it; his dogs were all dead except the one he sold to me; he had stuck his harpoon into a walrus, and the walrus carried it away; he had lost his lance, and altogether his affairs were in a very lamentable state. His family were in great distress, as he could not catch anything for them to eat, and so they had gone to Tattarat's hut. Tattarat was a poor hunter, and he made a terrible grimace, which told how great was his contempt for that doughty individual. So now he proposed, as soon as he got home, to try Kalatunah. To be sure, Kalatunah's establishment was pretty well filled already, there being not less than three families quartered there; but still he thought there was room for one family more. At all events, he should try it. And now would not the Nalegaksoak—the big chief who was so rich and so mighty—be good enough to give him so many presents that he would go back and make everybody envious? Human nature is the same in the arctic as in the temperate zone; and, gratified with this discovery, I fairly loaded the rogue down with riches, and sent him away rejoicing. But this wife, what of her? 'Oh, she's lazy and will not do anything, and made me come all this long journey to get her some needles which she won't use, and a knife which she has no use for; and now when I go back without any dog, won't I catch it!' and he caught hold of his tongue and pulled it as far out of his mouth as he could get it, trying in this graphic manner to illustrate the length of that aggressive organ in the wife of his bosom. 'But,' added this savage Benedick, 'she has a ragged coat, so full of holes that she cannot go out of the hut without fear of freezing; and if she scolds me too much I won't give her any of these needles, and I won't catch her any foxes to make a new one;' but it was easy to see that the needles would not be long withheld, and that the foxes would be caught when he was told to catch them. And so pitying his domestic misfortunes, I added some presents for this amiable creature of the ragged coat; and when he told me that she had presented him with an heir to the Myouk miseries, I added something for that, too. This little hopeful, he informed me, was already being weaned from its natural and maternal supplies, and was exhibiting great aptitude for blubbler. He had called it Dak-ta-gee, which was the nearest that he could come to pronouncing Dr. Kane.

The Dog of the Regiment.—Animals are invariably great pets with soldiers. In Austria almost every regiment has a dog, and we, of course, had ours. *Hector* had his peculiarities; he was attached to no one in particular, but always recognized a Jager by a friendly wag of his stump tail. He was a short brown-haired beast, of no particular breed, and first joined us in the battle of St. Lucia. Whence he came no one knew, but he was ever to be seen in the thickest of the fight and firing, and before the end of it was severely wounded. He was considered to have shown great bravery, and was immediately voted into the Jager corps, and an honorary member of each mess-table. From that time, whichever mess *Hector* graced with his presence at the dinner-hour (and he never failed to turn up at one or the other), the cook, after allotting the portions, always made one for *Hector*, and called out his name in turn with the others—a proceeding which the dog perfectly well understood and listened for. Whenever any of the Jagers were mustered for parade *Hector* always turned out and took up his position behind the commanding officer and in front of the staff trumpeter. On the occasion to which I have alluded, *i. e.*, our final separation from the old companies, *Hector*, seeing that some movement was in contemplation, hurried on to the ground, but was not noticed until the last moment, when some of the men called him to accompany them back to quarters, while we called him to go forward with us. The dog looked first at one and then the other, with a profound reflective air; but observing that we were in full marching order, while the others were only in fatigue press, he decided to our great joy, that duty required him to cast his lot with us, and accordingly trotted cheerfully by one side during that long day's march. Those who hold the doctrine of the metempsychosis of souls would have little difficulty in believing that the spirit of a brave, active and most thoughtful officer was imprisoned in *Hector's* poor uncouth form—*Reminiscences of an English Cadet in the Austrian Service, in the Cornhill Magazine for January.*

Pere Hyacinthe's View of the Future of France.—Pere Hyacinth, the eloquent Catholic preacher of France, terminated a late sermon at Notre Dame as follows: "But what might happen—but shall not—is that France may descend from her rank in the West. Ah! if we only send to those great Caristian countries—to that Germany which fasts on the eve of battle, and which carries the New Testament in the shako of her soldiers—to that England which orders national prayer in her days of humiliation, and which respects the Sabbath to the glory of her industry and her civilization—to that America which proclaims after each crisis that faith in God is the condition of her salvation and her greatness—if, I say, we only send to these countries the echo of an abject skepticism, and an immorality more abject still, what will be, great God! the future of France? Ah! let us invoke no more liberty and democracy. The direct and legitimate heir of all skepticism and of all corruption is not liberty—it is servitude."

Clothes and Eccentricities.—Individual, national, and sectarian eccentricities are very liable to crop out in the habiliments. The romantic and courtly chivalry of the Middle Ages is as clearly seen in costume as in art and poetry. Especially by symbolical colors were represented all phases of feeling,—the green of budding hope, the yellow of reciprocated affection, the red of passionate love, the white of purity, the blue of constancy, and the black of grief and mourning. By a skillful blending of these colors, the hero or the victim of love was enable to publish the whole history of his passion. Thus an intermixture of green and black would tell how his tender hope had been "nipped in the bud." Not only did he wear "his heart upon his sleeve," but his whole raiment was variegated with his emotions. The *tout ensemble* of his toilet was an erotic poem. Others, more susceptible to family pride than to a sentimental passion, blazoned their garments with their coat of arms, and walked abroad as living books of heraldry, "known and read of all men." To this whimsical custom Heine wittily alludes in the following lines:

"Das mahnt an das Mittelalter so schön,
An Edelknechte und Knappen,
Die in dem Herzen getragen die Treu'
Und auf dem Hintern ihr Wappen."

And in Beaumont and Fletcher's *The Custom of the Country*, (Act II. Scene 3,) Rutilio says to his brother Arnoldo,

"Sure you should not be
Without a neat historical shirt."

That smocks were also embellished in the same way, is evident from "The City Match" of Jasper Mayne, in which this poetic chaplain to Charles II. thus describes the "holliday works" of a lady's wardrobe:

"She works religious petticoats; for flowers
She'll make church-histories; her needle doth
So sanctify my cushions! besides,
My smock-sleeves have such holy embroideries,
And are so learned that I fear in time
All my apparel will be quoted by
Some pure instructor."

It was also common to adorn the habiliments with riddles and rebuses, so that every man presented himself in society as a conundrum to be guessed, and women became more enigmatical than ever. A notable instance of this kind was Bernhard Rohrbach, a fashionable lion of the fourteenth century. On his cap he wore a silver scorpion with four V's, and on his right leg a similar scorpion with four M's, by which combination he meant to express the following sentiment: *Mich Mühet Mannich Mal Unglück Untrue Und Unfall.* The same mediæval dandy informs us in his diary that one sleeve of his coat was embroidered with six pounds of silver thread.—*Prof. E P. Evans in the North American Review.*

Milton as a Sonnet Writer.—If a complete specimen of the legitimate sonnet in all its demands, both of uniformity and variety, could have been expected of any English poet, Milton was the man; for he was a poet willing to show his learning; he was a musician; and he could write sonnets, as we have seen, in their native language. Yet it is remarkable that, although all the sonnets of Milton, English as well as Italian, are of the legitimate order, and though he was an honored guest in Italy at the time when the reaction was beginning to take place in favor of its purest and best writers, he has hardly left us one in which the received rules respecting the division of quatrain and terzettes are not broken, and the music of the whole fourteen lines merged into a strain of his own. The strains, except in one particular, are good; most of the sonnets good; some of them noble and beautiful; one of them rejoices in the recollection of "Tuscan airs," and it might be supposed that the writer would have modulated his notes accordingly, and shown what variations he could make of his own, after the Tuscan fashion.

Not so. The sonnets are entirely such as I have described, with this unmusical and therefore remarkable deterioration, that they are unhappy and monotonous in their rhymes. Few of them, either English or Italian, are exempt from this fault. The two most affecting sonnets—the one on the "Massacre of Piedmont," and that on his "Deceased Wife"—are so full of them that a writer of Spanish *asonantes* would say that they had but two rhymes throughout. The two quatrains of the latter sonnet give us no rhymes but in *a*, and the terzettes none but in *i*. (Saint, grave, gave, faint, taint, save, have, restraint, mind, sight, shined, delight, inclined, might.) Criticisms on rhymes appear trifling and hypercritical and in the case of long poems would be so; but they are otherwise in respect to compositions that are at once so brief and so full of musical requirement as sonnets.

Most affecting, nevertheless, are those two sonnets; noble the one on the "Assault intended to the City;" charming the "Invitation to Larence;" and masterly in passage all the rest.

'Soul-animating strains—alas! too few.'

Why did not Milton write a sonnet on every cheerful, mournful, and exalting event in his life? Why do not all poets do so? I mean when they are not too happy or too unhappy to speak. What new and enchanting volumes of biography we would possess.—*Leigh Hunt's Book of the Sonnets.*

Death of Charles James Fox.—Lord Holland read to his uncle, during this last illness, a manuscript of the "Parish Register" of Crabbe. Some parts Fox made him read twice. He remarked several passages as exquisitely beautiful, and objected to some few, which Crabbe, on hearing his objections, altered before publication. He more than once said that it was a very pretty poem; that Crabbe's condition in the world had improved since he wrote "The Village," and his view of life and mankind had improved likewise. He was particularly struck with the description of the substantial happiness of the farmer's wife. It is singular that Crabbe's poetry should has been corrected by Johnson, praised by Burke, and have occupied the minds of Fox and Walter Scott when they were dying. After the conversation with Lord Holland which I have related a page or two back, the termination approached rapidly. Mrs. Fox, who had a strong sense of religion, wished to have prayers read at his bedside. At her desire, Mr. Bouverie, a sensible and friendly clergyman, stood behind the curtain, and in an audible voice read the prayers of the church. Fox remained unusually quiet. Toward the end of the prayers, Mrs. Fox knelt on the bed, and joined his hands, which he seemed faintly to close with a smile of ineffable goodness. "Whatever it betokened," says Lord Holland, "it was a smile of serenity and goodness such as would have proceeded at that moment only from a disinterested and benevolent heart—from a being loved and beloved by all that approached him." During the whole of the 13th of September his State was manifestly hopeless. The last words which he uttered with any distinctness were: "I die happy," and "Liz" (the name by which he always called his wife). About 6 o'clock in the evening of the 13th of September, he expired without a groan, and with a serene and placid countenance, "which seemed," says Lord Holland, "even after death to represent the benevolent spirit which had animated it." "If," continues Lord Holland, "a consciousness of being beloved and almost adored by all who approached him could administer consolation in the hour of death, no man could with more reason or propriety have closed his career with the exclamation of 'I die happy,' for no man ever deserved or obtained that consolation more certainly than Mr. Fox."—*Life of Charles James Fox, by Earl Russell, Vol. 3.*

Steam Whistles.—At last there is a prospect of deliverance for large towns from what is now the intolerable use of steam whistles by locomotive engine-drivers. It is time something was done to check this practice, which has become a serious evil, the worst feature of which is, that no justification can be found for the abuse. Readers who live near stations know, to their cost, how often a locomotive is made to shriek and scream ten minutes together, either of the day or night, and without the slightest regard for the senses and repose of all who are not too deaf to escape the infliction. These persons know that the practice continues, notwithstanding entreaties to Directors and Secretaries. In London, property near railways is thus depreciated in value. In country towns the same happens. As it is understood that the municipal authorities of several manufacturing centres are about to introduce a bill to the House of Commons with a view to mitigate the infliction, and as the house property-holding interest is even more powerful than the railway interest in that assembly, we trust that the ob ject may be obtained with less difficulty than appeared when the legislative wisdom was implored to permit men to deliver themselves from the organ-grinding nuisance. It might be worth while to extend the provisions of the proposed bill so as to include all noisy nuisances in towns. The dustman's bell was silenced without a revolution, and peace given to many who sorely needed it. Still, however, a man may keep any number of howling dogs or crowing cocks, defy the remonstrances of his neighbors, rob them of rest, and ruin their health, because they have no means short of an indictment for checking the tyranny. An indictment is costly, tardy, and uncertain; swift redress should be obtainable from a magistrate.—*London Athenæum.*

THE ARCHIVES OF GERMANY.—In accordance with an agreement between the members of the Old Bund, the archives of the late Federal Diet are intrusted to Prussian keeping, on condition of free access to them by every German State. The library of the Diet will be incorporated with the Frankfort public library, but the maps and plans belonging to it must be likewise open to the inspection of any of the States. The antique furniture, pictures and historical curiosities adorning the late Federal Palace at Frankfort are to be presented to the Germanic Museum, established by a society of antiquarians at Nuremberg. It is not yet determined how the guns and other armaments of the former Federal fortresses shall be apportioned.

AN ANCIENT MONASTERY DESTROYED.—The Monastery of Arcadi, which was lately blown up by the Cretan insurgents, was 800 years old, and was the finest and richest monastery in the Levant. It contained a very rich library, with rare Byzantine manuscripts, all of which perished in the ruins.

CANADA.

The Delegates in England and Mr. Howe—The Episcopal Church—The Blue Line Railroad—The Bogus Joseph Booth—Feelings of the Fenian Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1867.

The holidays have passed over with much pleasantness, but a good deal of dullness has prevailed. Of course little else was to be expected in the absence of sleighing, which is the delight of all classes of Canadians. We have had later intelligence from the delegates in England, and it will not be surprising if some of them should return home very soon. Thus far they have been completely overwhelmed with the kind attentions of leading people in England, and are still having a run of luck in the way of being feasted and *fêted* as though they were really something more than mere members of a Colonial Government. In addition to a Secretary, in the person of Col. BERNARD, who is also Secretary of the Conference, Mr. W. BUCKINGHAM, editor and publisher of the Stratford *Beacon*, went with the Canadian delegates in the capacity of official reporter. He speaks favorably of the progress made, and is hopeful of the passage of the measure. Since the meeting of the Conference in London not a word has been heard of Mr. HOWE, who followed the first set of delegates purposely to oppose Confederation, and prepared with a petition to present to Parliament immediately after the introduction of the bill. It is possible that the ancient agitator has decided to rest his opposition upon the petition, for he is evidently doing nothing publicly at present against the measure. His arguments, as given in the pamphlet he published upon the subject, have been completely demolished, and he has everywhere been met by counter statements of his own, advanced at a time when he favored Confederation. There are few such persevering men as Mr. HOWE, and he is able to do much harm to any cause he opposes, but this time he has clearly missed his mark, for his want of consistency in opposing what he formerly advocated, is too much even for the most gullible, and he is not sure of succeeding in his present self-imposed mission as an opponent of Confederation.

A DISPUTE ABOUT BISHOPS SETTLED.

It was supposed that with the abolition of the Clergy Reserves there was a complete separation between Church and State; but the High Church adherents appear to have thought otherwise, for they have not to this day given up making appeals to the Church authorities in England. To all intents and purposes the Episcopal Church in this Province was severed from English ecclesiastical control, and no one seemed to think anything else until her Majesty, as spiritual head of the Church, was asked to sanction certain doings, which she did by particular request. Recently a coadjutor bishop was elected for the Toronto diocese, but months have elapsed without his being consecrated. Meanwhile a correspondence has been going on upon the subject; the Metropolitan of the Province, who holds appointment as such from the Queen, having undertaken to attend to the business. The result must be humiliating to the pride of the Church leaders, for the Colonial Minister tells them what they ought to have known well enough—that the consecration required no Imperial sanction. Lord CARNARVON said: "As the intervention of the Crown is not legally required, either to give to the Archdeacon of Toronto the intended jurisdiction (that is, the title of Bishop of Niagara), or to authorize his consecration to the office of bishop, it would not appear that the proposed mandate could have any legal effect; and, under such circumstances, it would hardly be consistent with the dignity of the Crown that her Majesty should be advised to issue such mandate."

It is astonishing how our Provincial Church dignitaries cling to old associations, and strive in every possible way to make the Church here a reflex of the established Church of England in every respect, not even excepting its ritualistic tendencies. The battle of the Church was fought with wondrous zeal when Parliament demanded a cessation of the claims upon the public purse in the shape of an absorption of the public lands to an extent of seven-eighths. The grant was made by an English king, as a means of introducing the Church into this then benighted land, but it was not believed by any, save the most bigoted of Churchmen, that the grant was given in perpetuity, therefore it was sought to disturb it; and the settlement was certainly an equitable one, for the clerical landholders were permitted to share in the price the lands would bring when put into the market. The consequence was that the clergy, being commuted with, received a fair amount, and each municipality in Upper Canada received a considerable annual sum until the lands should all be disposed of. The arrangement, however, did not suit, and there has been grumbling ever since, for the Church was loth to give up the lion's share. Then came the Rectories, which were disposed of in a manner considered by many far too liberal to the clergy; but they growled still; and now, when they can find no benefit in complaining, they insist upon being taken under English protection. The annual displays of oratory upon the poverty of the Church, and the shameful manner in which its devotees are treated, is quite refreshing. Learned divines and men of the highest legal acumen in the Province make the Synod resound with their eloquence upon the never-ending theme of the Church's destitution. Happily the picture is always overdrawn, for it would be a sad state of things if the Episcopal Church were so miserable in resources as many of its friends attempt to show. The Church is not in that impoverished condition that we are so often told of, for it is possessed of more wealth than formerly. The money raised by way of commutation at the settlement of the Clergy Reserves, was thrown into a fund at the suggestion of the venerable Bishop of Toronto, and has accumulated to a large amount. With such a fund the clergy need not dread poverty. The truth is, the Church here, as in other countries, seeks for dominancy; in European countries there are dominant churches, and the Episcopal hierarchy desire control too. Time was when they had all that they desired; but they were shorn of their strength, and can never again obtain their lost supremacy.

INAUGURATION OF AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.

As most people are aware, all the Canadian railroads are built upon the narrow guage, in accordance with the Acts of the Legislature authorising their construction, and for reasons of National safety. Being weaker than their neighbors, the Canadians saw the necessity of having their railroad lines, wherever they touched the frontier, of a wider guage, so as to prevent any sudden warlike incursion in case of difficulty between the two countries. The first concession made was on the part of the Americans, who permitted the Buffalo & Lake Huron Company to lay down a track from Buffalo to Black Rock, to obviate the changing of passengers and freight from the cars to the ferry-boats, the entire train being ferried across the Niagara River. More recently our Government has conceded the right of the Great Western Railway Company to put down a third rail on their track, thus giving a uniform gauge—with the addition of a train ferriage across the Detroit River—from New-York City to the Mississippi. This wonderful achievement, which, so far facilitates travel by railway that the passenger who steps on the train in New-York, bound for St. Louis or Cairo, need not leave his seat until he sits down in either of those places, was duly inaugurated yesterday, by a large party of American gentlemen passing over the new portion of the line. Starting from Chicago the day before, with a train of PULLMAN's splendid cars, the party laid over at Detroit, and taking on a number of gentlemen there, came over the third rail, and inaugurated what is hereafter to be known as "The Blue Line." At London the party partook of the hospitality of that city, and on arrival at Hamilton they were met by the manager of the Great Western Railway, the President of the Board of Trade and a number of other commercial men of the place, and entertained at a splendid banquet. The occasion was taken advantage of to reciprocate sentiments of good-will, and it is gratifying to learn that the fraternization was complete. The spokesmen of the American party, both at London and Hamilton, were profuse in professions of friendship for their Canadian brethren, and the latter were not behind in echoing the sentiment. Mr. HOWARD, of Detroit, appears to have been particularly happy in his remarks. He said they had heard much about annexation, but as a difficulty had arisen as to whether Canada should be annexed to the States, or the States to Canada, he and his party thought they would just try and overrun Canada. They rigged up a train of cars and had progressed thus far, intending to finish the job by sundown. Alluding to Great Britain and the United States, he said the American people liked the British people, and liked their laws and maxims. There was a good old maxim of theirs, "The King never dies;" and they (the Americans) had fought a bloody conflict of four years to prove that the President never dies; and they intended further to show that the Union of the States never dies. The advantages of the completion of the "Blue Line" cannot be overvalued, for it is a matter of no small importance that a vast saving in time is effected by it. A continuous and uninterrupted line of railway communication from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi is now laid down, and it will not be many years before an extension will be made to the base of the Rocky Mountains.

Such an achievement is second to the now world-renowned enterprise of clasping the Old and New Worlds in fraternal greeting by means of the Atlantic Cable. The commercial men of Chicago appear to appreciate it, for Mr. RANDOLPH, one of the party from that city, said that the saving in the damage on freight would be enormous, as the transhipping of goods had been a serious injury to the West. Of this there can hardly be any doubt, and it is also clear that the Great Western Railway will profit by the new arrangement. Hitherto goods had to be transferred at Suspension Bridge, and again at Detroit, before they could reach Chicago; consequently, the enhanced cost in the rate of freight occasioned by having to break bulk twice on the route must have operated injuriously to the Great Western. That line is reported to have been doing a very limited business for some time past, but its prospects must brighten, now that additional and greatly improved facilities are afforded. There seems to be very little doubt that the Blue Line will prove successful, for its management is in good hands, and the accommodations for travelers unsurpassed, if at all equaled. The regular through train, composed of passenger cars, to convey through passengers, will make the trip in the shortest time possible, and when the new cars, which are being built at the works of the Great Western Company, are completed, the line will be better than it now is. The new sleeping cars at present being built will be perfect palaces; they are not expected to be ready before the first of March. Of course a rivalry will spring up between the Great Western and Grand Trunk. The one starting from Suspension Bridge and the other from Buffalo, they will have a fierce struggle for the through business.

AN INDIAN CHOSEN REEVE.

At the municipal elections held throughout Upper Canada on Monday, the Township of Nelson, in the County of Halton, chose for its Deputy-Reeve Mr. SIMCOE KERR, a great-grandson of BRANT, the renowned Indian chief. Mr. KERR is a highly intelligent young man, has had a good education, and, having the means, he aspires to a public position, making his present one but the stepping-stone to that of member of Assembly for the county, which, it is said, he intends to try for at the next general election.

THE BOGUS BOOTH.

The Henry Marble referred to in the *Times* some days ago as having attempted to pass himself off as JOSEPH BOOTH in Ireland, is very well known in this Province. He came to Canada from Georgia some years ago and opened the theatre at Hamilton with a small company, evidently but a very indifferent actor. He soon had to succumb, but he stuck to the boards. Taking a liking to a daughter of the Police Magistrate there, he eloped with her, was pursued by the indignant father and cudgeled; but the knot had been tied, and the enraged Justice had to return home, to make up his mind to become reconciled to his new son-in-law. Marble was often in trouble, for he was an odd sort of genius. He played no more in Canada, but starred it in another line, by taking up his quarters at a hotel in this city, where he remained until sent adrift by the landlord. The actor was next heard of in Detroit, but his career there was also short and he departed for Kansas. He was again heard of in Limerick, Ireland, and last of all assumed a new name for the second time, his real name not being Marble.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

There is hardly a word said now about the Fenian prisoners. It is not known that the remainder of the prisoners will be tried, but they very probably will at another special Court. The Assizes were going on here last week for the city, but no mention has been made of the Fenians. The letters of LYNCH and MCMAHON are regarded as every way deserving, as ROBERTS has treated them badly. Money kept coming from New-York, but the prisoners refused to accept it, on the ground that they were deserted when they stood most in need of assistance. The poor fellows cannot submit to such treatment with equanimity, and are naturally indignant to think that they were so foolish as to be led into their present trouble, and left in it by those who used them for their own bad ends. Some little help has been rendered to the prisoners by persons outside the Fenian ring, and they are grateful for it. Bishop LYNCH has taken care to forward to the prisoners whatever has come from a purely disinterested source, and will probably continue to do so.

W. G.

GEORGIA.

Schemes for the Development of the Resources of the State—Location of Brunswick.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1867.

Everybody—that is, everybody who knows what is going on in the country—has heard of the "City of Brunswick," of the "Brunswick Land Company," and of the "Brunswick and Florida," now the "Brunswick and Albany Railroad." And some very old people may remember something of the "Brunswick and Altamaha Canal." These have all been in their day grand enterprises and stock bubbles, and many a would-be sharp fellow has burnt his fingers with them in Wall-street. They were all brilliant schemes, founded on correct views, but only in advance of their proper time. Their projectors were men of genius, but like the poor prisoner of France, or JOHN FITCH and the introduction of steam as a power in the practical operations of life, they saw, over the heads of their cotemporaries, beyond their day, and were esteemed crazy or visionary. After spending a large amount of money without realizing a return, they parted with their interests to others, and the various stocks were footballed by the "bulls" and "bears." The time they saw, and the anticipations they indulged in, have now come and are about to be fulfilled. The emancipation of the slaves has changed completely the calculations on which railroads in Georgia were planned when Georgia was a large cotton producing State; and in consequence of the new enterprises to be developed and energies called forth by the necessity of retrieving in entirely different ways the material prosperity attained by the slave system. And still another important element conduces more immediately to the success of Brunswick in the probable completion soon of a later undertaking—the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, projected by Georgians owned in the State, managed in the State, that has never been in the stock market, and that has received, at the last General Assembly, "State aid" to the extent of indorsing the bonds of the road to the amount of $10,000 to the mile. The success of Brunswick may now be considered as insured, and the schemes before mentioned are no longer visionary plans. The Land Company, the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, and the Brunswick and Altamaha Canal can now be made practically subservient to the interests of the people of Georgia and of the country at large, with the prospect of handsome returns upon investments for their completion. To work them to advantage, however, as paying concerns, their management should be here and not in the City of New-York. The delays incident to correspondence, and the want of confidence naturally arising from the fact that the President and Directors are removed from the scene of their (mal), and are most of them ignorant of the localities, the general requirements, and are not identified with the interests of the State in any manner, will *pro tanto* retard the practical construction of the works. Not only should the moneyed interests be represented, but in our own country, where proper men residing in the region of the improvements can be had, a representation by them of the local interests gives a character which mere financial exhibits at a distance is slow in gaining. The Land Company and the B. and A. R. Road have an agent here in the person of the able, accomplished and popular engineer, Col. CHARLES L. SCHLATTER, who has been resident in Brunswick some twelve years, and has "Brunswick on the brain" very strong. But as I have had reason to know, his powers are too limited for the prompt development of Brunswick, and in consequence, for the interests of his principals.

Although everybody may have heard of Brunswick still but few only may have a detailed acquaintance with its topography and advantages, and, therefore, I will sketch them both briefly. The city of Brunswick is situated upon Brunswick Bay, an arm of Turtle River, about eight miles in an air line from the sea, in latitude 31° 9', and longitude, west of Washington, 4° 33'. It has only salt water around it, Turtle River being an arm of the sea running up some sixteen miles into the country. No fresh water rivers or ponds are near to create malaria and injure health, while the fresh sea breezes temper its Southern heat and make Summer cool and pleasant. Its bar has on it at low tide seventeen feet of water, which gives on the bar, at a high water, a mean depth of twenty-three and a half feet. There are no shoals or other dangers to obstruct an approach to the bar. The approach is in a straight line, N. W. by W. three-quarters W., and the bar passed, a vessel enters into a broad channel nearly a mile wide, with seventeen to fifteen fathoms at low water, thence into St. Simons' Sound, with an average of five and a half fathoms, and thence up to the head of Turtle River sixteen or eighteen miles, with four and a half fathoms, gradually shoaling to three and a half fathoms, all low-water measurement. The rise of tide on the bar is six and a half feet, and at Brunswick from seven to eight feet. Entering St. Simon's Sound, between the islands of Jekyl and St. Simons a vessel's course is sharply altered to S. W. by S., and she finds herself securely land-locked in Brunswick Bay, six miles long by a mile and three-quarters wide, secure against any storm that may agitate the ocean, and with a good holding ground of hard sticky clay. Had this magnificent harbor been at the North it would long since have been crowned by a flourishing city. But the obstacles interposed by the inertness engendered by Slavery, and the opposition of Savannah, have held it until now in the back-ground. Having no fresh-water stream to connect it with the interior, it was dependent for its development entirely upon a good railroad system. This was first attempted by the Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company, which, in spite of many difficulties, at last succeeded in laying and equiping a track to Tebeauville on the Savannah and Gulf Railroad, about sixty miles, with iron landed to carry it to Waresboro, some miles further. But the war coming on stopped work, and the Confederate Government wanting iron, that landed was taken, and the track laid was torn up, thus plunging Brunswick back again into her former isolated condition. The Macon and Brunswick Road though had been equipped and was in use from Macon toward Hawkinsville, about fifty miles, and as soon as the war was over its Directors, resident in the State, set themselves vigorously to complete their work. Their line had been graded throughout, and was ready for the superstructure except about fifty-six miles. Its stock was good. It had no debts, and the City of Brunswick had recently taken $300,000 of its bonds. So, presenting the advantages of the road to the State, the new developments it would make and the many interests it would promote in the State, the Legislature was approached for assistance, and responded by a large vote in both Houses, indorsing the bonds of the road—the first bonds to the extent of $10,000 a mile. Here was an advantage of a direction resident in and being identified with the State. Already the engineers are at work on this end of the line, and I have it on good authority that a cargo of iron will be landed here in sixty days, and a thousand tons every month thereafter until connection with Macon shall be made.

The great advantages of Brunswick are, that it presents the only good locality, in all respects, for a large Southern Atlantic city, capable of carrying on a heavy trade with all parts of the world. It is over two hundred miles nearer to St. Louis, in Missouri, than New-York. It is as near Cincinnati as New-York. And Chicago is only ninety miles nearer to New-York than to Brunswick. Connected with Macon by the shortest route from the sea—one hundred and seventy-one miles—it is brought in almost airline communication with Macon, Atlanta, Chattanooga and the great West. And when the Brunswick and Albany Railroad shall be completed there will be almost an air-line of rails to Montgomery, Ala.; Vicksburgh, Miss.; Shreveport, La.; and the Southern Pacific Railroad. As a port for the West India and South American trade, [illegible] and in running order, spurs from them will be thrown off opening the country and bringing more wealth to Brunswick. And it will not be many years, if our political condition be good, before Cincinnati will be in direct communication with Brunswick through Knoxville, Tenn., and the Rabun Gap. Having now, other interests than negroes, and to make other investments than in them and in land, our people will become more active, energetic and enterprising. New objects for the making of money will be looked after, and in consequence, the great modern element of enterprise and development, the railroad system will not be neglected. And with these new developments, the different portions of the United States must be brought more together, the Union will be strengthened, and the prosperity and power of the nation increased. These are not visions, but sound conclusions based upon the laws of cause and effect, provided the erraticism of Radicalism does not destroy Southern prosperity and the Union. Very much of the future with us, as with yourselves, will depend upon the wisdom of Congressional legislation. And it is to be hoped that the violence of the past year may be forgotten, and attention turned from the chimera of negro equality and suffrage to the substantial interests of the country. We have not suffered from the want of representation in Congress, for free from the excitements of politics and the demoralization of political elections, our people have not had their attention drawn off from the necessity of attending exclusively to their own affairs, and consequently we are better off, materially, than we would otherwise have been. I know this remark may be criticized; but except to political aspirants whose ambition has been suspended, the real interest of the masses in political elections is slight. Non-representation for a year more would not injure us. The establishment though of a Territorial Government would be death—not only to us but to you. However, that is a deep question, and as I have already written enough, and cannot go into it profoundly, I will leave it for another letter.

GEORGIA.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The Republican Caucus for the Nomination of a Candidate for the United States Senate.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867.

The Senatorial contest opened this morning with renewed vigor. A host of new faces appeared on the scene, including politicians from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and several interior counties. Among them were William B. Mann, Congressman Taylor, George T. Thorn, Alexander McClure, Cornelius Walborn, Charles O'Neill, George H. Moore, Lloyd Jones, William Elliott, Charles M. Neal, William McMullin, Thomas Dickson, James Kelsh, Geo. Schaeffer, Brig.-Gen. Bodine, Gideon Clark, J. J. Zeitzenger, Charles Wistar, Richard Ellis, William Leids, Jack Cummings, John G. Butler, Joseph Hamilton, Samuel Carson, Joseph Souder, James McManus, David Blair and Major David McMurtrie.

Early this morning it was announced in well-informed circles that an interview had been held between CURTIN, STEVENS, GROW and FORNEY, and that the opponents of CAMERON were arranging some plan of action to combine against him. The ridiculous rumor also obtained currency that overtures had been made by STEVENS' friends to the Democracy to combine on some new candidate. This was, of course, false. Finally, it was understood that the opponents of CAMERON would hold a private caucus at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to decide upon their course, and the friends of STEVENS expressed a sanguine belief that if his delegates refused to go into the Republican caucus in the evening, they would be sustained by the people.

While animated conversations on these points were going on at the hotels, a joint committee of both Houses was in session to investigate the alleged bribery and corruption in reference to the Senatorial election. The committee held a secret session for nearly two hours this morning. The friends of STEVENS asserted that it had been formed in the Cameron interest, but all parties agreed that the committee had been at work, and had examined several prominent men as witnesses. Nothing of importance as yet, however, has been developed. At 3 o'clock the crowd of visitors assembled in and around the Lochiel House to discuss the approaching caucus. The caucus, however, had quietly met meanwhile at the State Capitol Hotel.

All sorts of estimates were indulged in as to its numerical strength, but no one seemed to possess any definite knowledge on the subject. Finally, Gov. CURTIN and Mr. STEVENS entered the room, and delivered speeches, occupying the time until 4 o'clock, after which, leaving the members in caucus to reflect and decide how to act. [illegible] The caucus [illegible] was more moderate. While the caucus was in session the Postmaster was [illegible] by an Ex-Postmaster of Philadelphia and an Ex-Clerk of the Quarter Sessions—the former a friend of CAMERON, and the latter of CURTIN. The controversy between them raged fiercely and terminated in an effort on the part of the Ex-Clerk to physically annihilate the Postmaster. Mutual friends interfered, but not until an advocate of Gov. CURTIN had declared the Legislature, in his opinion, to be venal and corrupt in the last degree.

It was 6 o'clock before the private caucus adjourned. As the members emerged from the room they were eagerly questioned. It required but few words, however, to show that success against CAMERON was hopeless. In the caucus, Senator BINGHAM, of Allegheny, had been appointed Chairman, and the first speech was made by Mr. STEVENS. He deprecated the election of CAMERON as an evil to the people and the Republican Party, and said he was satisfied in his own mind that the strength of CAMERON had been gained by improper influences.

Immediately after the election of November, CAMERON had told him personally that he could count upon but nineteen members; but it was now manifest that this nineteen, most probably through improper influences, had been increased so as to be a majority.

Gov. CURTIN then made his address. In justice to his personal friends, and to such newly-elected members as had pledged their constituents to support him, he should remain a candidate.

Speeches were then made by Messrs. GROW and FORNEY, after which, as already stated, everybody except the Republican members withdrew. They discussed the various plans of action, Senator HARRY WHITE being one of the foremost debaters. The project was talked of withdrawing in a body from the regular caucus and of making efforts to secure a postponement of the same. Although there was a great unanimity of sentiment, it was apparent that the friends of STEVENS, CURTIN and GROW lacked one very important element, viz., numerical strength.

The want of this was rumored, and with this fact staring them in the face, the caucus adjourned, leaving the individual members to pursue such a course as circumstances might suggest, or as they might deem expedient. Eight o'clock was announced as the hour for assembling the regular caucus, but at 7:30 both houses and lobbies were filled with interested strangers, several of whom commenced impromptu political harangues in the hall, some of the remarks being more cutting than polite, in reference to certain members who were supposed to have changed their views on the Senatorial question since Jan. 1.

The gavel of the Speaker sounded an alarm exactly at 8, which cleared the House of Representatives of everybody but the Republican members of the caucus, and the doors were closed on their deliberations. The Lancaster County Senators, BILLINGFELT and FISHER, did not go into the caucus.

As soon as order could be restored, Senator HALL was called to the chair.

Mr. BINGHAM made a motion to admit the reporters of the Press, which was opposed by Mr. LOWRY and voted down.

The nominations were then made.

Senator LOWRY nominated Gen. CAMERON.

Col. QUAY nominated Gov. CURTIN.

Mr. SHOEMAKER nominated Mr. GROW.

Mr. ROTH nominated Mr. STEVENS.

Senator BIGHAM then moved an adjournment until Monday evening next, inasmuch as the Committee to investigate the alleged bribery had not yet reported. This was voted down by 28 yeas to 54 nays.

A ballot was then entered into for Senators.

The Philadelphia delegation voted as follows: For CAMERON—Messrs. CONNELL, RIDGEWAY, DEHAVEN, DONOHUGH, FREEBORN, GHEGAN, KERNS, MARKS, SUBERS and WORRELL. For CURTIN—Messrs. ADAIR, DAVIS, LEE, WALLACE and WATT. For GROW—No Philadelphian. For STEVENS—No Philadelphian.

Gen. CAMERON received 46 votes, Gov. CURTIN 23 votes: Mr. STEVENS, 2 votes; G. A. GROW, 5 vot s; and two absentees. Gen. CAMERON having received a majority was declared the nominee, and, on motion of Mr. QUAY, the nomination was made unanimous, and the caucus having been in session 35 minutes adjourned.

During the time the caucus was in session an impatient crowd besieged the doors. Finally a shout announced some decisive action, and a distinguished member of the Legislature announced the result.

OHIO.

The Democratic State Convention—Speeches by Hon. George H. Pendleton and Judge Thurman.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, on taking the chair as President of the Ohio Democratic State Convention at Columbus, on the 8th inst., after alluding to the associations connected with the day, said it was not the canal on which the line was formed—it was not the rampart of cotton bales—but it was the patience and courage and patriotic ardor, inspired in Gen. JACKSON's troops by the dauntless spirit of their matchless chief, which retrieved the day and secured the victory. Do we not need the same spirit now? For seventy years our Government has secured the object of its formation. The States have performed their allotted functions. They have been at once the main strength of the Federal Government, and the guardians and guarantee of personal liberty. If their organizations have given them power to harm, so also have they given them power for good; and at every period of our history has this power vindicated the rightfulness of its existence, and the wisdom of those who left it to the States untouched. But now a bold, persistent, audacious attempt is made to wrest it from the States, and to change the spirit and form of the Government. The pretext is that the ordinances of secession destroyed the Union, and that it must be reconstructed. The method is the Constitutional Amendment. The appliances are the denial of representation to the Southern States, and, [illegible] their reduction to the condition of Territories. The real purpose is the consolidation of the Government, and the substitution of an irresponsible [illegible] majority, which the Radicals expect to hold forever [illegible].

The Democratic Party has always maintained the rights of the States as essential to the maintenance of the Union. [illegible] of our organization and [illegible]. THOMAS JEFFERSON, proclaimed it in his first inaugural address. The supremacy of the Constitution and all the laws made in pursuance thereof, the reservation of all powers not granted to Congress—these are the essential elements of our faith, and to these we have adhered with unfaltering fidelity. Let us stand fast to our integrity at every hazard—let us hold on to the sound doctrine as delivered to us by the fathers. It is the ark of our safety—it is the only hope of government—it is the only bulwark against despotism. I do not conceal from myself that we have been defeated and that we may be defeated again. The President is firm in his position and decided in his action. The Supreme Court of the United States, true at last to ancient fame, true to the purposes of its creation, rising above the dictates of passion, above the behests of party, has vindicated in noble terms the integrity of the Constitution. It has denounced the doom of military commissions for the trial of citizens, and set the seal of its reprobation upon the base pretext of military necessity. And what shall the Southern States do in their extremity? I would not dictate, nor urge, nor even advise others. But if I might be permitted to say what lies near my heart it would be this: Let the Southern States be passive and patient. They took up arms—they were defeated—they surrendered. That surrender involves the necessity of faithful obedience to the Constitution and the laws. That faithful obedience entitles them to the rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws. But they can decline to advise a change of the Constitution; they can refuse to consent to the creation of a despotism; they can refuse to do voluntarily that which their judgment rejects and their feeling detests; they can maintain their honor and self-respect. And they can bear the consequences of this course. They may be deprived of representation; they may even be reduced to a territorial condition. This is no easy task; it will not be lightly undertaken; it will not be easily executed. It is so flagrantly at war with every provision and theory of the Constitution, that it will scarcely be possible to execute it fully. We will resist it by every means known to the Constitution. But if the attempt should be made successfully, this too, being imposed by superior force, they can bear. Let them oppose it by the passive resistance of masterly inactivity; let them repair their shattered fortunes; let their fields whiten with cotton, and their plantations yield their increase of corn, and sugar and rice. Let them, moved by their own just impulses, and not by dictation from others, revise, if necessary, their legislation in regard to the freedmen, and secure to them all their civil rights by the same process of law, enforced by the same courts and the same penalties as are used in the case of the white men. Let them, if necessary to secure this ample protection, revise and change the public opinion of their communities. This frenzy of passion cannot last forever. Reason must sooner or later resume its sway. But if it should not come to pass in our time, and if we of this generation must die with our harness on, in the midst of the struggle, we shall at least have the testimony of a good conscience, for we know that great parties, struggling for great principles, like good men leave behind them "footprints in the sands of time." In the meantime we are strong as a minority, adhering to our principles. We would be weak in office at the expense of them. The power for good of an honest opposition is large indeed. The rudder may so direct its course that the vessel will advance almost in face of the wind. We are strong as we cast aside all temporizing expedients, as we reject all sacrifices of principles to policy, as we bravely and openly avow our faith and invoke a patriotic people to its thoughtful consideration.

The nominee for Governor, Hon. ALLEN G. THURMAN, was introduced to the Convention, and said:

"I have neither sought nor desired the nomination you have conferred upon me. During a third of a century in which I have participated in public affairs I have uniformly, when I could do so, declined nominations to office. This is a confession rather of demerit than of merit, for he who gives his attention to the faithful conduct of public affairs is rather to be praised than he who devotes himself wholly to private concerns. In this case you have decided for me, and I accept your nomination and thank you for the honor conferred."

The Judge continued, advocating the return of the Democratic Party to power. How soon that event might return, he would not predict; but that the time would sooner or later come, he did not doubt. It was Democratic sentiment that freed us from Great Britain and gave us for more than seventy years, the profoundest peace the world ever saw. During that time no man lost his life for a political offence or in civil war. It was the tendency of the Government to centralization of power—to concentrate from the many to the few. It vindicated the rights of the States. This is, and has from its settlement been, a land of written constitutions. Time and again have we restricted powers in the national Consitution, but never, until 1865, enlarged them. Now, when the war has ceased, we find the majority in the North [illegible] power in its usurpation of power. He charged the Party in power with designing the enfranchisement of negroes, and the disfranchisement of a million whites to perpetuate their own power. He concluded with an appeal to his hearers to spurn all advice to disorganize in order to conquer.

INDIANA.

Gov. Morton's Message—His Views on National Affairs.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Jan. 11.

GOV. MORTON'S message, delivered to the Legislature to-day, is long and mainly devoted to State affairs. He recommends the continuance of State military agencies for the collection of soldiers' claims free of charge; the enactment of a registry law; a liberal appropriation for the Soldiers' and Seamen's Children Orphan Home; the establishment of a Bureau of Emigration; provision for the education of colored children, and the formal repeal of the tenth article of the State Constitution forbidding negroes and mulattoes coming into the State or making contracts, it having been declared void by the Supreme Court. He is opposed to pressing sudden payment of the National debt. Being contracted through the misconduct of the South, they and their children should bear their just proportion, which they cannot do in their present impoverished condition; therefore taxation should be reduced to the amount necessary to pay the interest and ordinary expenses of the Government, and the payment of the principal postponed to times of more general prosperity.

He considers a return to specie payment a result not so important that we should hazard general disaster and bankruptcy, and a further reduction of the currency at this time unsafe.

The North has not been animated by a spirit of revenge in dealing with the South since the conclusion of the rebellion, but the course of the South has had its natural and inevitable effect upon the public mind at the North, which is rapidly passing from mercy and forgiveness, to stern demands of justice and exaction of the penalties for treason. The logic of events against which the arguments of the statesman weigh not, moulds the public mind and sweeps it on rapidly from conclusion to conclusion. The impossible of yesterday is the possible of to-day, and the Radicalism of to-day becomes the Conservatism of to-morrow.

He treats the Constitutional Amendment in detail, and says it establishes the great principle of national unity and citizenship, equality of representation, disability for treason, the good faith of the nation to its creditors, and guards the nation in future times against the rebel debt. It is of inestimable value and cannot be safely substituted by mere legislation which is liable to repeal or destruction at the hands of the Supreme Court. He recommends its speedy ratification. If the South should reject it, he warns them to flee from the wrath to come. The Constitutional provision which guarantees to each State a Republican form of government, authorizes the Government of the United States, in certain contingencies, to interfere with State Governments, and as the Government of the United States consists of President and Congress, the guarantee must be legislative. The President could not establish a State Government and accept it finally as loyal and Republican in its form and legal and complete in its structure, without assuming he is the Government of the United States, which would manifestly be absurd.

The extent of power under the constitutional proviso has never been settled, but as where duty is enjoined all powers necessary to its performance are included, and as continual demands would be nugatory unless means to enforce it were necessarily inferred, so only can we measure this power as it embraces whatever is truly necessary to guarantee each State a republican form of government. This is a vast and dangerous power, and should be exercised with deliberation, and only in case of clear necessity, as it trenches directly upon the general theory and structure of the Government. Yet it unquestionably exists, and if in its exercise Congress confers suffrage upon negroes, and overturns the existing State Governments, the South will have consolation in knowing it is their own act and deed. Let them take warning, and speedily reform their ways, before they have driven the nation to a point where theory, passion and prejudice must all give way to the stern necessity of establishing new governments, that will protect all men in the equal enjoyment of liberty and property. But come what will, the nation will live, and its unity and power be established.

The Freedmen in Georgia.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* of a recent date contains the following statement in reference to the movements of the freedmen:

"For the past few days an unusually large number of freedmen have been congregating about the car-shed and the railroad trains which are constantly leaving the Gate City. Upon inquiry we learned that many of these freedmen were from other portions of the country, and *en route* for the larger and more productive cotton plantations of the Southwest and the lower valley of the Mississippi. They are generally engaged by agents for the planters of that section, on liberal terms, and it is possible many of them will better their condition by the arrangement. In the much greater majority of cases we have no doubt they will be well treated, and that the terms of contract on the part of the planter will be religiously complied with.

It is to be regretted, as we have remarked on a former occasion, that so much available labor should be lost to the older Southern States, at a time when it is more than ever needed, especially so when it is evident that some years must elapse before the requisite demand can be supplied from any other source. It is better, however, that the negro should seek distant fields of employment, where his labor can be made, by proper [illegible], to add to the productive industry of the country, and to his individual comfort, than that he should remain, a [illegible] lounging about the towns, [illegible] villages, contracting idle and vagabondish habits, procuring at best, but a precarious subsistence, and where he is of no manner of use to himself or any other man."

Judge Busteed's Indorsement of the Constitutional Amendment.

A paragraph intended to convey the impression that the private opinions of Judge RICHARD BUSTEED, of the United States District Court of Alabama, were different from those announced in his official capacity, having been circulated somewhat freely in the Southern Press, he has written a note to the Editor of the Mobile *Advertiser*, in which he says:

I have not two classes of opinions in relation to any person, matter or thing whatever, but am unequivocally for, or unreservedly against both measures and men. In regard to questions of private interest, I may not choose to be heard. In all that is of universal concern, I hold no sentiments I care to conceal, certainly none that I will misrepresent. And lest I should appear to avoid, by a jot, the issue that is tendered, I here repeat, in my capacity of an American citizen, what, in another character, was elsewhere declared by me. I believe the proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution to be "liberal, just and wise," and I further believe that before the lapse of twelve months a vast majority of the people in the Southern States will be of this way of thinking, and will reward with their gratitude and confidence the men who are patriotic and brave enough to encounter the prejudices of a section and an hour, in the attempt to secure to the whole country enduring peace and substantial prosperity. *Nous verrons!* These, at all events, I beg to say are not more the sentiments of the "Judge of the District Court of the United States for the State of Alabama," than of Your obedient servant,

RICHARD BUSTEED.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 31, 1866.

Attempted Assassination at Gen. Sheridan's Headquarters.

The New-Orleans papers state that an assault, which may result in the loss of life, was made at Gen. SHERIDAN's headquarters in that city, on the 3d inst. The circumstances, as learned from Gen. HARTSUFF and Col. LEE, of the Adjutant-General's office, are as follows:

Gen. HARTSUFF, for some time past, has been annoyed by drunkenness on the part of a few headquarters' clerks, all of whom are detailed soldiers; and in order to put a stop to the evil, has relieved several who were caught intoxicated, and ordered them to their regiments, where the duty is not so pleasant nor the quarters so agreeable. Private CHARLES DONOHUE was thus relieved a few days ago, and has since been on a big spree. About 9:30 o'clock on Thursday morning he entered the room at headquarters, where he formerly worked, and going to a desk at which private C. KLEIN sat at work, caught the latter by the hair, drew back his head, and cut his throat in a horrible manner with a razor. The wounded man, who had been alone in the apartment, ran down stairs, the blood gushing from the gaping cut in all directions. Assistance was at once rendered him by Surgeons ASCH and WHITE, and in a short time he was removed to his room, the hemorrhage, however, not having been stopped. The wound is three or four inches long, and the weapon narrowly missed the arteries; the prostration is great, from excessive loss of blood, and death may result from this cause. DONOHUE was promptly arrested by the orderlies on duty at headquarters and handcuffed. He was still under the influence of liquor when we saw him, and it was supposed from his drunken muttering that he had committed the crime under the impression that the order for his return to camp life had been at the instigation of KLEIN. Both DONOHUE and KLEIN belonged to the Seventeenth Regular Infantry. The former is a young man, good looking, but his features are highly inflamed with drink; KLEIN is represented as quite peaceable and intelligent, and is much liked by his officers. DONOHUE goes to jail to await the result of the wound he inflicted.

Sterling Price in New-Orleans.

STERLING PRICE reached New-Orleans on the 1st inst., from Mexico, accompanied by three of his daughters, on his way to St. Louis. The *Picayune* says: "A recent illness has much reduced his weight; yet his eye is as clear and his complexion as bright as of old, and there is a deal of work yet left in Gen. STERLING PRICE. We learn that he has been presented, by a number of our influential merchants, with a large and valuable tract of land in Texas. We further understand that the old hero has been tendered an agency in Europe by several of our prominent commercial firms, which, for the present at least, he has declined. It is reported that Gen. SHERIDAN informed Gen. PRICE that he would be compelled to inform the Government of his arrival here, and must of course act under such orders as he should receive, at the same time requesting that he would keep him informed as to his destination and movements. We give these reports for what they are worth."

The Forgery of Soldiers' Discharge Papers—Precautions of Second Auditor French.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury, owing to the fraudulent practices of claim agents and parties representing themselves as representatives of deceased officers and soldiers in procuring settlements of accounts in his office, found it absolutely necessary to issue certain precautionary regulations on the examination and settlement of claims, and adopt measures for the apprehension and punishment of criminals; and now he has to exercise the most strenuous efforts to detect the criminals in those practices, so as to protect honest claimants in their rights, and to secure the Department against loss. All manner of frauds and malpractice are discovered, not only in the entire forgery of applications, affidavits, certificates of marriage, misrepresentations and perjury, and also indemnification, but persons with stolen discharge papers of soldiers have attempted, and in some instances succeeded, in recovering the money due thereon. In many cases claims by agents, after having procured Treasury certificates in satisfaction of the claims of *bona fide* claimants, secure the signature of the claimant to the blank receipt in the certificate, procure payment from some paymaster, and then convert the money to their own use. Cases of this nature are continually being brought to notice, and it is not unfrequently discovered that honest claimants have been deprived of their money one, two, or three years after the settlement of their claims. In many cases it has been found that the receipt and assignment to these Treasury certificates have been forged, and frequently it is reported to the office by some honest claimant that some one had obtained his letters from the Post-office, and secured his Treasury certificate. In this way between one and two thousand dollars was secured from one small Post-office in Western Virginia alone. The Auditor has, with the earnest coöperation of some of the United States attorneys and marshals, caused the most searching investigations of these frauds, and many parties have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from two to seven years. Not less than four claim agents were indicted in one district, and one convicted. The Auditor has succeeded in securing the repayment of a large portion of the money fraudulently obtained, and in securing to many claimants the payment of money long withheld from them by dishonest attorneys. At the last term of the United States Court at Baltimore five parties were indicted for fraud and perjury. Three of them were apprehended, tried, convicted, and sentenced by fine and imprisonment. Two of the parties have, as yet, succeeded in avoiding arrest. At the present term of the Indiana United States Courts several parties are arraigned for trial, as also in the northern and southern districts of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, &c.

Change of Population in Massachusetts.

DR. ALLEN, of Lowell, has been engaged in an investigation of the changes in the population of Massachusetts. He says that the population in 1850 was 1,231,066, of which number 805,549 were natives of the State, 165,413 emigrants from other States, and 260,114 emigrants from foreign countries. In the ten years from 1850 to 1860 the births were 110,313, but a considerable portion of these were children of foreigners, though put down as Americans in the table. The increase by foreign immigration in the same period was 99,205, and 41,487 natives had emigrated to other States. Massachusetts had gained in the ten years 10,864 by excess of American immigrants over American emigrants.

Should the same process continue for thirty or forty years longer, the native-born population of Massachusetts will be in the minority. Upon this prospect the Springfield *Republican* comments as follows:

"Dr. ALLEN's figures seem to show, not merely that the foreign population of the State increases more rapidly than the native, but that in fact the native population is diminishing year by year, and the increase is altogether foreign. In 1864 the births in the State were 30,449, and the deaths 28,723; in 1865 the births 30,249; deaths, 26,152. The births exceeded the deaths in 1864 by only 1,726 and in 1865 by 4,097. But the foreign population have from two to three times as many births as the American, and it follows that the American deaths actually exceed the births. This is confirmed by the figures from towns where there are few or no foreigners, and the deaths every year exceed the births. The question suggested by these facts and figures is: Is the old Puritan stock losing its virility and running out? The town records show that in the first generation of settlers the families averaged from eight to ten children; in the next three generations from seven to eight; the fifth about five, and the sixth less than three. The present is less than this. The old physicians all notice this falling off, and it is remarkable that it is quite as large in the country as in the city. Does it come from our more artificial and unnatural life, producing a degenerate physical condition of women, or from a settled purpose with the married to have but few children? These are some of the questions raised by Dr. ALLEN, which he does not answer. The facts and figures are at least highly suggestive, and deserve the attention not alone of statisticians, but of students of social science and publicists generally."

Rents and Real Estate in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that rents in that city remain very high. Houses that before the war rented for $8 and $10 per month cannot now be had for less than $25 and $35. A single room which could then have been had for $3 and $4 per month cannot now be touched for less than $10 and $15, and sometimes even $20 per month. At present a common house, containing six or seven rooms, in a central location, will command from $50 to $75 per month. It adds:

"Tenements of all kinds were never so scarce in Cincinnati as they are at present, and there seems to us a fine opening for energetic capitalists to take hold of the matter and erect small cottages for the accommodation of the working classes. With the high rates now obtained, it certainly seems that men would be justified in risking their capital.

The value set upon real estate is unquestionably very exorbitant. If a man has two or three applicants for a certain piece of property, he at once advances his views, while if there is only one purchaser, it can be obtained for a more reasonable figure. We give one instance to prove the advance which has taken place. In 1864 a piece of property on Fourth-street, between Vine and Race streets, was sold for the handsome sum of $80,000. In April last it changed hands for the sum of $130,000, and a short time since $165,000 was offered and refused for the same, the owner having, since the offer, erected a fine building upon it. Speculation, at present, governs the price of all real estate."

Story of a "Leading Man."

From the Troy Times.

Several Winters ago a well-known New-Yorker, famous among other things for his physical strength, arrived in Albany quite ill, and took to his room at a hotel. Growing worse, he sent for a physician, who found him suffering from a good deal of fever and general derangement. Days passed on, and the patient grew no better. Finally he told his physician that his own opinion was that his whole system was overcharged with water; that he could feel it; that it seemed to oppress him like the nightmare. The physician did not readily fall in with this view of the case—the patient grew no better, and sending for some friends, he insisted upon at once returning to New-York, where he would be at home, and have the care of physicians whom he knew and who knew him. Against all protestations, he bundled off. In New-York, the physicians made a diagnosis of his case, and concluded the man was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys. They told him plainly the nature of the disease—that it was obstinate, one which could be relieved, but not cured, and that the probabilities were it would carry him off in a year. Recovering from the attack very slowly, and reduced to a skeleton, his first attempt to walk was across his room; the next day he walked twice across his room; and repeating the exercise daily, he found he gained a little, very little, every day. In a month he walked half a block from his home and returned. In this state of convalescence he remembered what dieting had done for him on one occasion—that under a strict regimen of the plainest food, regular exercise, attention to hours of sleep, and careful avoidance of every possible excitement, he had wonderfully increased in strength and agility in the course of a few months. He reasoned if this diet and exercise was good for a well man seeking even more strength, it would be efficacious in the case of one who had everything to gain. Explaining his theory to his physician, the reply was, the experiment could do no harm. So the patient became his own doctor. His food at once became exclusively lean mutton and Graham bread, three times a day, in limited and measured quantities, which were never varied. His exclusive drink was cold water. As his strength increased, he increased his exercise by dumb bells, lifting weights, &c., but mainly by long, vigorous walks, usually wholly by himself. Improvement was steady from the commencement, and with improvement in vigor and spirits came an appetite which it seemed to the man the larder of a first-class hotel would fail to satisfy. And here came the trial. Surrounded by everything to tempt him, the battle between hunger and regimen was often severe—but regimen triumphed every time. Often encountering in his rounds at hotels and restaurants "feasts of fat things," he thought he would give thousands of dollars could he partake and gratify his appetite as others were enjoying theirs. But he said it occurred to him at these times that with him the question of abstinence had become one of life and death. In all this he persevered for two years, at the end of which time he considered himself a well man, without a vestige of disease about him, and as fine a specimen of the man physical as one meets in a life-time.

There are eminent physicians in the City of New-York who know the particulars of the case, as we have related them. They consider the facts as having an important bearing on a class of disease, and have written them out with a view of bringing them to the more general attention of the medical faculty. The hero of the case is JOHN MORRISSEY, ex-prize-fighter and now Congressman elect. The regimen he adopted to cure himself of disease was the same in all respects as the one he was put under by his keepers while training for his famous prize fight with HEENAN.

That Shower of Salt.

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 4th ult. contains the following, which should be received *cum grano salis:*

"We learn from a gentleman, who arrived yesterday from Red River, that on the second of the month a shower of fine salt occurred in Red River, about 60 miles from the mouth. There had been a little snow the day before, and on the next day, it being observed that the supposed snow had not melted, it was examined and found to be veritable salt. Our informant gathered a bushel of it, and it was found to be equal to the best Turk's Island."

The Opening Ball at the Leland House in Springfield, Ill.

From the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The opening ball of the great Leland Hotel came off last night, and was in the fullest measure a success, probably the greatest ever known in this occasional city. This hotel is the result of a necessity which has long been felt here for sufficient accommodation for visitors during the legislative session, and has become world-wide, and gained for the LELAND brothers a most enviable reputation, which from present indications in their establishment, will be still further enhanced by their conduct of the Leland House, of Springfield. This hotel has cost for building and furnishing $297,000, and with its 200 rooms is capable of accommodating 400, or even in times of extraordinary pressure, 500 guests. It is fitted up and furnished with the most elaborate elegance and care for comfort in every part, and merits all the high commendations which have so lavishly been bestowed upon it by all who have visited it or shared the generous hospitalities of its proprietors. The ball which inaugurated formally its triumphant career, began but a little after eight o'clock. Under the stimulus of a fear that the capital might be removed if the needed accommodation were not afforded, the citizens of Springfield have done nobly in supplying the want. They have erected and furnished a truly magnificent hotel, and placed it in the hands of the men who of all others in the country know how to keep a hotel, the LELANDS.

Senators, Representatives, delegates from the Editorial Convention, many invited guests whose names rank high among the most honored of our own and adjoining States, fair women from all sections of the country—these made up the brilliant throng. The spacious halls and elegant parlors were filled with promenaders, who, while the dance went on in the great dining-hall, roved admiringly through the palace. There were twenty-five dances on the programme, and it was far on in the morning hours when these were concluded, and the merry pleasure-seekers who participated in the festivities of the night sought repose. During several hours toward the close of the ball the supper-rooms were thrown open, and a cold collation of meats, game, oysters, fruit, wines, &c., was served up for the delectation of the guests. The stock of wines at the hotel is especially worthy of praise, in speaking of the many good qualities and charms of this establishment. Most of the wines and brandies kept by the LELANDS have been imported by themselves, and it is guarantee enough for their quality to say that they are the same as are kept at the Metropolitan in New-York. Notwithstanding the fact that the hotel is at present crowded to its utmost capacity, the great ball of last night did not perceptibly interfere with its domestic economy—a fact which is no mean compliment to the ability with which the house is managed.

Heavy Robbery of a Revenue Officer in Arkansas.

On Saturday night, Dec. 29, H. C. BROWN, revenue collector of Desha County, Ark., was knocked down at Devall's Bluff and robbed of $15,000. The money belonged to the Government, and BROWN was on his way to Little Rock for the purpose of depositing it. The Little Rock *Gazette* says the details of the robbery are as follows: BROWN came up on the Memphis packet, and upon arriving at Devall's Bluff stopped at the Missouri House. About 10 o'clock that night he walked out for some purpose, and when about fifteen or twenty paces from the hotel a man halted him and demanded his money. BROWN answered "all right," and put his hand in his pocket intending to draw his pistol, but before he could do so some one struck him upon the back of the head with a weapon, supposed to be a "sandbag." While insensible from the blow, the robbers carried him to the bank of the river, a distance of three or four hundred yards, doubtless intending to toss him in. He recovered his senses, and screamed for help—the robbers snatched his pistol and placing it to the side of his face—fired—fortunately only inflicting a slight wound in the right jaw. Meantime the alarm was given at the hotel, and parties started out with a light, and guided by the wounded man's cries, soon reached the spot. They found him helpless. A few steps from where he lay they found his pocket-book empty. His watch had been snatched from his pocket—part of the broken chain still attached to his vest. He was taken to the hotel and medical attendance obtained. Every effort was made by Deputy United States Marshal BANCROFT to ferret out the perpetrators, but so far without success.

How a Man Stole a Town.

The story in the January number of the *Atlantic Monthly* of the man who stole a meeting-house has suggested to the editor of a New-Hampshire paper the reported stealing of that portion of the town of Alton, in that State, which was formerly known as New-Durham Gore. The legend runs thus:

"On a time, the possessors of the wilderness now comprising the towns of New-Durham, Wakefield, Middleton (which included Brookfield,) and that part of Alton known as New-Durham Gore, agreed with a certain party to run out and duly bound a certain number of lots, each 100 by 169 rods, and if there was any land left, the party thus running out the land should have it. The surveyor's name, we think, was BRYANT, but whether he or his employers were the wicked party, we know not; suffice it to say, that instead of laying the lots out with right or square angles, as they were expected to do, the towns were laid out in lots with acute and obtuse angles, like diamonds, and consequently, each contained much less land than was intended by the owners, while the wicked tricksters got for themselves the whole of New-Durham Gore. To this day the good farmers of these towns are not only much discommoded by their diamond farms, but the increase in fencing is enormous."

The Miser and His Bag.

The London *Lancet* says: "A good illustration occurred a few days since of the strength of 'the ruling passion' even in death. An old man in his last illness was admitted into one of the metropolitan hospitals. He was without relatives, friends or apparent means of subsistence; but when undressed and put into bed a bag of money was found suspended by a string round his neck. To this he clung with tenacity, refusing to part with it to any one, and wearing it about him day and night. As his end approached the treasure became a matter of anxiety to those tending him; for the sum was evidently large, and it was feared that it might offer temptations to some patient in case the moment of his death should be unobserved. At length the hour arrived, and when death had apparently claimed him, a nurse gently unfastened the string and removed the bag. At the same moment the old man opened his eyes and felt instinctively for his treasure, which was no longer in its place. He uttered the word 'Gone,' and died. The money, which was found to amount to £174, was handed over to the hospital authorities."

The Legal Value of a Dog's Eye.

A dog case, in which two Detroiters, by name JAMES MCCABE and CHRISTIAN D. STRUBEL, were interested, has finally been settled after three jury trials. A trained dog, it appears, was engaged in fighting with an uneducated pup belonging to Mr. STRUBEL. The superior science and sagacity of MCCABE's dog was too much for his antagonist, the CHRISTIAN aforesaid, and the owner of the "under dog in the fight," came out of his store with an axe helve in his hand and championed his own dog's cause. The result was that the "trained dog" lost a valuable eye. For payment for this lost eye suit was brought and the jury awarded the complainant $50.

Personal Items.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Dec. 21, 1866: Sereno D. Nickerson, George L. Whittaker, Ch. F. Dennett, Russell Sturgis, Jr., Mrs. Sturgis, George C. Ludington, Mrs. Ludington, George W. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Perry, all of Boston; W. H. Perkins, R. T. Keene, W. Wagstaff Craig, John Dowley, Dr. G. J. Bucknell, Mrs. Bucknell, Mrs. W. H. Grattan, Mrs. A. G. Jerome, Mrs. A. W. Greenleaf, all of New-York; W. Atherton, Mrs. Atherton, Chas. W. Lord, Geo. W. Weld, M. W. Boland and family, John Mixer, Mrs. John Mixer, R. W. Robinson and son, Jas. W. Brooks, Mrs. Brooks, two sons and daughter, all of Boston; Mr. Milliken, Thos. Hisen, H. C. Bispham, C. Curtis and wife, W. Somers, all of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Foote, Miss Jerome, J. O. B. Inman, Mrs. Carr, Jas. H. Sanford, Mrs. Sanford, Smith Clift, Mrs. Clift, Geo. L. Marshall, Sam. D. Craig, Russell Forsyth, Mrs. Forsyth, all of New-York; Mrs. Somers, Philadelphia; Chas. Tackterman, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wood, Dayton; Dr. Carey, Mrs. Carey, Buffalo; Mrs. Isaac C. Bates, Master A. Bates, G. W. Belding, London; George B. Butler, Jr., Mrs. Butler, Senlis; John D. Parker, F. A. Starring, Chicago; Mrs. T. Payne, W. B. Payne, San Francisco; S. C. Gibson, Springfield; Rev. B. R. Gifford, Illinois.

A La Crosse officer recently arrested a couple of scamps in Jackson County, Wis., and while riding back with his prisoners observed a prairie chicken. The officer drew his revolver and fired two or three shots at it without effect. One of the prisoners suggested that he could do better, and the revolver was handed over. The prisoner, however, did not try his skill on the chicken, but presented the shooting-iron at the officer and "backed off," leaving him to cogitate on the "uncertainty of man," and to return home minus prisoners and a $20 revolver!

Burglars entered the warehouse of Gen. PILLOW at Helena, Ark., on the night of the 28th ult., broke open his safe with a sledge-hammer, and stole $5,000. It is stated that he has lost heavily in planting the past season, and can ill bear this additional loss.

A Texas paper states that Judge OLDHAM, who had been in Houston for several days, became heartily sick of MAXIMILIAN's dominions, and soon found that there was no better place than Texas, and returned homeward.

It has been remarked that the suits brought in the Alabama Courts for debt are by home creditors entirely; the Northern creditors are more forbearing, and granting extensions to their debtors.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1867.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices by Ocean Telegraph to last evening.

The British Admiralty are engaged in preparing estimates for the increase of the naval service recently ordered.

The London *Times* continues to discuss the subject of the impeachment of President JOHNSON.

The Turkish Government has called out 150,000 men to put down the revolt of the Greeks in the Mediterranean Islands.

It is thought that peace will soon be concluded between Spain and Chili.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee of Ways and Means were given leave to sit during sessions of the House. A resolution was introduced on leave, in relation to protection to American industry, and was referred to the same Committee. The Senate bill exempting certain property of debtors in the District of Columbia from levy, attachment or sale on execution, was amended and passed. The joint resolution, giving twenty per cent. additional compensation to Government employes in Washington, was also passed. In Committee of the Whole the discussion in relation to the management of the agricultural department was resumed; the amendments to reduce the appropriation for the purchase of seeds failed. The Committee rose without completing the bill. A resolution authorizing the payment of the reward offered for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS, was referred. A bill in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad was introduced and referred. Several private bills were passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

A funeral procession, a few days since, near Lafayette, Ind., when approaching the cemetery, was met by a German driving a team of four mules. The road was very narrow and the German, by accident, drove against the hearse. The driver, a relative of the dead man, jumped down and attacked the German with his whip, followed in a moment by another of the funeral party. The German, thinking his funeral time had also come, took to the woods half a mile distant, leaving his team in the road and the mourners masters of the situation.

A distiller in Storrs township, Ohio, has made the following return of whisky distilled during the year ending Dec. 31, and taxes paid: Whisky shipped in bond, 469,099½ gallons; tax at $2 per gallon, $938,199. Tax paid to the Collector of the Second District on 41,713 gallons is $83,426, making a grand total of $1,021,625 paid or to be paid. This amount of whisky was manufactured from 152,055 bushels and 39 pounds of grain, making an average of three gallons one quart and about one pint per bushel.

A daughter of DAVID MITCHELL, of Flint, Mich., 18 years of age, was seized on the street on Tuesday night last by a man and woman, and forced to swallow a large dose of arsenic. She now lies in a critical condition. It is supposed that jealousy was the cause of this singular outrage.

A desperate convict in the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Penitentiary, attacked one of the guards with a sheath-knife, a day or two ago, and in the fight which ensued, was struck upon the head with a wheel-spoke by another guard, from the effects of which he died soon after.

The trial of the railroad robbers has been in progress at Franklin, Tenn. since Tuesday. EVANS and CORNWALL, two of the prisoners, gave evidence for the prosecution and confessed their own guilt. The case for the prosecution was closed on Thursday.

A bill is before the Ohio Legislature, authorizing married women to sue alone, instead of by her next friend, in cases where the matter in controversy relates to her own private estate. It has already passed the Houses unanimously.

The Stamford (Conn.) *Advocate* states that the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company have discharged three conductors on the road, and are making investigations into the recent receipts and returns of conductors.

A Soldiers' Monument Association has been organized in Topeka, Kansas, with Gov. CRAWFORD as President *ex-officio*. It is proposed to raise a monument to Kansas soldiers costing $50,000.

THOMAS SHELTON was reëlected Justice of the Peace in Brown County, Ohio, in December last. This office he has filled 54 years, and he has married 2,000 couples. He is now 80 years of age.

Several hundred freedmen from the interior of South Carolina, sailed from Charleston on Friday for Florida.

LOCAL NEWS.

A daring robbery was committed yesterday in Exchange-place. A package containing over $10,000 in gold certificates and treasury notes, was snatched from the porter of MARTIN, M[illegible]s & Co., of No. 48 Exchange-place. The porter is unable to give any information further than a mere outline of the thief's appearance, and the Police have so far failed to secure him.

EDWARD H. WEYLAN, a clerk late in the employment of the Erie Railway Company, is alleged to have decamped after embezzling about $30,000 of the Company's funds. The alleged fugitive was intrusted with the preparation of the Company's pay rolls, and the frauds are said to have been committed by placing fictitious names on the laborers' roll.

Prof. AGASSIZ delivered his first lecture before the Brooklyn Mercantile Library last evening, at the Academy of Music in that city, which was filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience. His subject was, "The River Amazon," whose immense basin was explored by Prof. AGASSIZ during his recent visit to Brazil.

JOHN H. TRAPP was arrested on Friday and taken before United States Commissioner OSBORNE, charged with forging the indorsement of the heir of a soldier who was killed in the war, for the purpose of defrauding the Government out of $171. He was held for examination.

The twelfth anniversary of the Women's Hospital was celebrated yesterday at the residence of Mrs. T. C. DOREMUS, in Twelfth-street. Addresses were delivered by Dr. METCALF, Prof. DOREMUS and others, and the reports of the Secretary, Surgeon and Treasurer read.

OWEN MCSHANE was yesterday convicted, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, of manslaughter in the fourth degree. On the 28th of October last, during a street fight, MCSHANE struck THOMAS GLEASON on the head with some weapon, causing death.

An interesting case involving questions of duty and exemptions therefrom under the reciprocity treaty with Canada, now pending in the United States Supreme Court, will be found in the law column.

PAST AND PRESENT.—WENDELL PHILLIPS has, throughout his career, been a very consistent disunionist; and if this fact be borne in mind it will furnish an explanation of many of his political utterances at the present time. In his latest diatribe he raves wildly against the Southern people, and brings up their old offences of far gone years, as though, now that the South is prostrate, this was the time to take a bloody revenge for these offences. The worst crime, however, with which he charges them at this time is their desire for the resumption of political union under the Constitution. "Let the white South," he says, "once obtain what she plots for—a place inside the Government—and she will break through all Constitutional barriers exactly as she did before 1860." It is unquestionably a possible thing that the white South should plot for a place inside the Government. But then it must be remembered that PHILLIPS' present views in the matter may be affected by the fact that for twenty years before the war he ceaselessly labored to get the South "outside of the Government."

The Political Battle-Field.

The political storm which succeeded the storm of war in this country, has already lasted nearly half as long as the war itself. As in the war, there was sometimes a lull in the tempest, while at other times it raged hotly and furiously—as victory seemed sometimes to incline to one side, and sometimes to the other, so has it been in the political tempest. There have been times when it seemed the President's policy was in the ascendant, and was destined to final triumph; and there have been times when the defeat of the President appeared certain, and the success of those most antagonistic to him assured.

That the latter is the case at present, no one will deny. The simple fact that the *power* of deciding the matter is with Congress and not with the President, is a thing of fundamental importance. Congress, or the Republican majority in Congress opposed to the President's schemes, has not only the right of revising every measure and action of the President, but has the power of nullifying all his projects, plans and acts; and, moreover, may dictate to him the course he shall pursue as the executive arm of the Government. The President, on the other hand, though he may veto the acts of Congress, cannot, under present circumstances, prevent their becoming laws, and can by no means thwart the application or enforcement of whatever measures or policies Congress may see fit to enact. The conclusion, therefore, is inevitable, that so far as legislation is concerned, *success* must lie with the side which is in possession of the *power*. The struggle must really be a most unequal one. In fact, there cannot be a struggle at all worthy of the name. As soon as the lines are drawn, and the parties arrayed, the observer beholds on one side a compact and rampant Congressional army, possessed of all the appliances of constitutional war, and all the implements of political destruction, and opposed to this he beholds a solitary Presidential figure-head, disarmed, bound hand and foot, and capable of naught but the fulmination of powerless protests. He may be a General in name, but his orders must receive the approval of the enemy, and he cannot even appoint an officer unless he obtains an indorsement from the opposing camp. There may, it is true, be a prodigious force in his protests that will ultimately be felt, if they are based upon reason, logic and law. There is at least a hope that they may pierce the triple brass in which the enemy is encased, and carry confusion and dismay into the panoplied ranks of those who rely only upon the sword and buckler. But in the meantime there is no sign of this. His enemies continue to feel conscious of their strength, and only receive his reiterated protests with ever-repeated jeers.

A President in such a position is not only a painful spectacle, but a public misfortune. It may be that we can imagine a case in which the position would be one of moral sublimity—a position worthy of the most heroic character. The great protesters of history, though reviled in their day, shine luminous through the ages, and their glory shall never suffer an eclipse. But in this case, and under present circumstances, the attitude can never, even in perspective, be invested with any such splendors.

Even the President himself is now anxious of getting away from what he feels to be a false and unnatural position. It precludes him from coöperating with Congress in devising measures for the good of the country. It prevents him from exercising his just influence upon legislation. It hinders him using the powers which all his predecessors have enjoyed. It virtually renders his great office a nullity; and in the place where LINCOLN exercised more than imperial powers, JOHNSON can hardly make even a show of authority. The fact has been for some time apparent to the country, and the President has at last acknowledged that he feels it.

We have already drawn attention to the passage in his veto message of last Monday to Congress, in which he regretfully alludes to the conflict that has been carried on between Congress and himself. In his expressions of an earnest desire for a renewal of harmonious relations—in his expressed purpose to make it his constant aim hereafter to secure concert of action with Congress—in his announced determination to exercise increased caution lest he should encroach upon any of the prerogatives of Congress—we see the utterances of a man who, though ordinarily unyielding in his will, is also capable of recognizing the necessities of the situation.

THE NEW AND FREE KINGDOM OF ITALY.—Our Italian correspondent, writing from the capital of Italy, refers to President JOHNSON'S recent annual Message, and remarks that "the Italians would have been pleased had there been in the Message a word said for them in recognition of the great fact of Italian redemption. It was a strange omission," he adds, "for a kind word is a cheap way of promoting friendly relations." We perfectly agree with this, and regret the oversight of the matter by the President. It was the first occasion upon which, as the head of the American Republic, the President could have congratulated Italy upon the triumph of the great and glorious work of unification which has been in progress during the last ten years. It was last year that the work which was begun by CAVOUR and GARIBALDI in 1858—or rather which was begun in the heart of Italy centuries ago—was consummated by the liberation of Venetia. We say consummated, though the question of Rome is still in abeyance, for that question is really now of but little political significance. We entertain no doubt that it would have delighted the enthusiastic Italians, and strengthened the cause of freedom in Italy, had the President seized the occasion to utter a few generous words about the young nation, its redemption, regeneration and disenthrallment. There was nothing whatever in the past or the present to prevent this, and everything to encourage it. The oversight of the President, however, may yet very properly be remedied by Congress. Last year Congress passed a resolution congratulating the Czar of Russia upon his escape from assassination, and an officer of our Government was despatched across the seas in a Monitor to convey the message to the great monarch. Would it not be at least equally appropriate for Congress to convey the joyful congratulations of free America to free Italy at this glorious epoch of her history?

The Bank of England and the British Financial System on Trial.

We have had occasion to refer to the pernicious influence which the monopoly of the Bank of England has exerted from time to time in the commercial and financial affairs of Great Britain. We are glad to perceive that this conviction is, though slowly, yet gradually spreading even in "Old England." The crisis of last May, which commenced in London with the stunning fall of the great house of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. and which has not yet spent its force, but is vibrating on, drawing daily more sufferers into its its circle, has given a new impetus to searching investigations as to the causes of these periodically recurring crashes and the probable nature of the remedies required to prevent them. Pamphlets innumerable have been issued, communications by the hundred printed in the public journals, editorials written and published upon the subject, we might almost say, by the mile, and now even such staid and respectable bodies as the Boards of Trade of the principal interior towns of England take the matter in hand. The Chamber of Bristol took the initiative, and that of Manchester followed, by resolving to "memorialize Her Majesty's Government, praying that an inquiry be instituted into the causes of the recent commercial and financial crisis and *the working of the Bank Charter Act.*" Considering the guarded language, in which such propositions are generally couched in that country, the last request for an inquiry into the "working of the Bank Charter Act" is indicative of the prevalence of a feeling that there is something wrong with the act and with the manner in which the bank is managed under it. We said that we are glad to see this agitation sprung up among the commercial classes of England. That it is creating a deep impression may be taken for granted, from the fact that the London *Times* assails it furiously with two ponderous editorials, on the 5th and the 12th of December last.

The "Bank Charter Act" was passed in 1844, and remains to this day as then enacted. Sir ROBERT PEEL, its author, intended by it to preserve the country from a redundant and inconvertible currency, and thus, as he thought, to prevent panics and crises for the future. A short review of the provisions of the act will show how he proposed to accomplish his intentions, and, at the same time, it will prove why he failed. He created two Departments—one the Banking Department proper, and one the Issue Department—believing that the one would, in the course of business and trade, be a check upon the other, and thus regulate the financial system of the country. The Banking Department merits no especial mention, except incidentally in its practical connection with the Issue Department. By the Bank Act the Government reserved the power to borrow from the Bank fifteen millions sterling, against which the Bank might issue its circulating notes, without retaining for that amount any specie reserve, the Government debentures to stand as security for their redemption. But for all other notes issued by the Bank over that amount there must be bullion in its vaults, pound for pound. Thus, when the Bank of England notes for thirty millions sterling had been issued, the Bank was compelled to keep fifteen millions bullion on hand. As soon as this amount of bullion was in any way reduced, a corresponding amount of notes had to be canceled and withdrawn from circulation. So, when the firm of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. had, on one occasion, drawn from the Bank three millions sterling in gold, for private purposes, the Bank reserve was diminished to that amount, and, although holding in mortgages, railway debentures and other debt securities in its stead, the actual circulating medium of the country was also reduced in a corresponding rate. Now, the only paper circulating medium of England, as a legal tender, are Bank of England notes, the act providing that with the natural death of the country banks—who all suspended in 1825, and whose redundant issues Sir ROBERT PEEL rightly thought one of the causes instrumental in bringing on the collapse of that year—the only legal tender issue should be by the Bank of England. Thus the Bank obtained a monopoly of the manufacture of money, and by this controls the entire money market.

At times, when commerce is prosperous and financial matters easy, this worked very well. But when a system of overtrading had set in, when, as we would call it in this country, "kite-flying" is resorted to to create fictitious means of credit, when merchandise or other property that ought, in the world of finance, to be represented by one, or at farthest by two sets of bills, are represented by a triple and even quadruple set, then, when settling day arrives, things change. More money is wanted, paper money even; but the bank is unable to succor needy commerce, even upon the most unexceptionable securities. On the contrary, it must, by the very force of its charter, increase the panic and make the scarcity of money still greater. It has to put the breaks on its coffers, increase the rate of interest, reduce its discounts in the banking department to prevent its vaults from being drained of their gold, and when its reserve is, notwithstanding all this, gradually diminishing, it must reduce the amount of its circulating notes. Three times was this the case, in 1847, only three years after the passage of the act, in 1857, and again in 1866. And where was the remedy sought and partially found? In nothing less but the temporary suspension by an order in council of the operations of that very act which at first it was thought would of itself remove all danger of such panics. We do not remember to have seen any successful refutation of the argument, to our mind a very forcible one, that a law which has to be put out of life when the disease arrives it was specially formed to cure, cannot be adapted to its objects. The sooner, therefore, a thorough and official inquiry is had into the working of the "Bank Charter act" the better, we believe, it will be for the commercial and financial classes of England.

But it is not the Bank of England alone, that will have to stand trial at the bar of public opinion and probably in Parliament; the whole financial system of the realm is involved in it. The causes of the crisis of last May lie deeper than the mere mismanagement of their affairs by the House of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. It was overtrading and the creation of these fictitious means of credit which we have mentioned. At the meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. BAZLEY, Member of Parliament of that city, stated, that it has been officially ascertained and so reported to Parliament by the proper department, that the imports to Great Britain during the preceding financial year exceeded the exports by thirty millions sterling; that the yearly expenditures on the building of new railways and the extension of old ones, gas-works, water-works and many other useful institutions of the country that could be sustained only by coöperative aid, were, the last three years, one hundred and fifty million sterling in each, not including the draft on British capital for foreign enterprises. The excess of the imports over the exports must be paid during the year, and thus a yearly amount of expenditure of the people is reached of one hundred and eighty millions sterling, or nine hundred millions of dollars. The honorable gentleman further stated, as being quite well ascertained, that the accumulations of the people exceeded very little, if at all, perhaps, the sum of one hundred millions sterling annually. It is an arithmetical impossibility to pay one hundred and eighty with a hundred. And hence the result was a resort to credit, which grew so expanded that its most necessary ingredient, safety, was lost by dilution. As long as the waves of speculation and delusive prosperity run high everything floats, and these light paper "kites" dance merrily on top; but they are the first to be left on the dry beach when ebb-tide sets in. How this multiplication of credits, based upon the same article of a given value arises may not be apparent to the general reader, but a few facts will fully illustrate it.

A. ships a cargo of wheat to Liverpool, and accordingly draws within a certain margin for its value, and sells his bill, with a bill of lading attached, to his banker. That bill properly represents the cargo. The banker sells exchange on London or Paris and uses this commercial bill, representing the cargo of wheat as we said, as a remittance to cover his own draft. Here, already, we have two bills, representing the same property. The consignee at Liverpool sells the wheat to a merchant or speculator on time; this gives bill number three, representing the same produce; the merchant or speculator sells it to a dealer or dealers in the interior again on time, and here comes bill number four, all of which may be in existence at one and the same time before the first draft of the original shipper falls due. And as it is in the instance described, so it is proven to have been in nearly all branches of British trade, home as well as foreign. We will not say that this is wholly vicious trading, but so much we can aver with good conscience, that it is putting too hard a strain upon the system of legitimate commercial credits, which must in the end lead to disasters, if not bankruptcy. The English have found it out this year, and agitate now to find means to prevent its recurrence. May their example be a timely lesson for us.

Ritualism in England.

The teachings of that section of the Church of England clergy who, under the name of Tractarians, created so much excitement years ago, who subsided for a while into silence, who were awakened by the war against Bishop COLENSO, and who now have plunged the great mass of clergy and laity into a feverish agitation which bids fair to surpass that of any former period, become so earnest, so bold and outspoken, that there is less and less doubt as to the real meaning and aim of the whole movement. It is not now so much a movement for the mere addition of a few ceremonial forms which, though sanctioned by High Church interpretations of the Church canons have been suffered to remain unpractised, as it is one designed to render the whole discipline and theology of the English national establishment conformable with what it was before the Reformation. The discussion upon altar decorations and priests' vestments has grown into a discussion upon the practice of confession and the doctrine of Transubstantiation and the Real Presence, and in short it is sought to do no less than change the priestly office and priestly teachings into those of the Roman Catholic Church. The vigor with which the Ritualist Party are laboring toward this end is evidenced by the widespread circulation of catechisms and other publications for the instruction of young and old, the activity of the clergy in their several districts both in and out of the pulpit, and the ill success of those bishops who are opposed to the new doctrines in restraining their advocates in any way whatever. On the other hand, the opponents of these doctrines are no less active, and the columns of the Press teem with their arguments and often denunciations; the Ritualists are stigmatized as unfaithful to their obligations, their writings are styled rank heresy, and their book of instructions to the young on the matters concerning which they shall make confession is described as scarcely less objectionable than the indecent advertisements of a quack.

There have been various reasons advanced for this great agitation by those who profess to understand the subject. One is that the Established Church in England has suffered in influence by reason of the failure of its clergy to show a true sympathy with the people at large, and to fulfill those duties which belong to the pastoral office faithfully and well. Whether the charge be true or not, it certainly had become not uncommon with many people to contrast the lives of many possessors of rich livings but thinly attended churches with the more active lives of Dissenting ministers whose meeting-houses were often filled to overflowing. And, moreover, the self-denying and zealous labors of the working organizations of the Roman Catholic Church were pointed at as examples of what was required by a true apostle. Naturally, the Romish ceremonial, closely woven in as it is with its doctrines, received far more favorable consideration, and became associated in the minds of the new party with their general ideas of the needed reform. It is, in fact, openly conceded that the most prominent of the Ritualistic clergy are also the most zealous in the performance of the multifarious out-of-door duties which the spiritual care of a parish demands. As the life of the Roman Catholic priest is thus made an object of emulation, so also is the spiritual authority which he wields assumed by observers to be a desirable possession. There has been too much liberty of thought in regard to this point, and the clergyman has been too much criticised by his hearers. The office which he holds bears with it prestige and respectibility, but the thunders of the Church have been dormant in his behalf and to enforce his dicta. In all this, say those who are accounting for Ritualism, the Church of Rome becomes a model for the Church of England.

But there is a deeper current of thought even than that we have endeavored to trace. The Reformation was a great upheaval by which everything sacerdotal and doctrinal became reversed. Not that a wholly new faith became uppermost, but that a faith built up upon the old was erected. The same men successively preached both in a very large degree, and the change was in effect more of belongings than of doctrine. True, the Romish Church lost its external power, and its relation to the State, but it was nevertheless still the Church of the majority, and never lost its hold upon a great portion of the English people. And it was the older Church, tracing back its origin direct to St. Peter, which none other could do. This feeling is a deep-seated one in the minds of the Ritualists, and they accordingly speak of the Reformation as a schism.

Beyond this point the way is clear to the mind of the enthusiastic Ritualist. The ceremonial of the Roman Catholic Church, says he, is a part of the Roman Catholic faith and practice, and neither can nor need be separated therefrom. They are worthy of imitation; they were accepted by the nation before the Reformation, and only partially abandoned then. The Established Church is but a schismatic Church as to its attitude, and not very far removed as to doctrine. Why, then, not end this schism, and hasten the day when the whole Church shall be one of unity and peace?

Accordingly, the unity of the whole Christian Church is the final issue between the Ritualist and the Low Churchman. The issue is not denied, and comes more into light every day. The strength which is to come out of this unity is said to be greatly needed. The tendencies of the age are all toward freedom of thought, and this is supposed to be a reason why the clergy of England and of Rome should close their ranks in battle array against such liberty—a liberty which is presumed to certainly degenerate into license, if not absolute infidelity.

All this kind of teaching is for various reasons attractive to many persons, but to our mind they are the least thoughtful, though very sincere. The Bishops who are divided on the subject do not appear to be very earnest, on one side or the other, if we except, perhaps, the Bishop of Saulsbury. They—some of them, at least—say, with good sense, that pastoral activity can be used without any external change in the pastoral office, and if there are many and very varied shades of opinion within the Church, why, all the better that it should be so, than that those who hold opinions nearly approaching to heterodoxy should be driven out. Meanwhile, it is interesting to note that Dr. PUSEY'S *Eirenicon*, in which he distinctly makes overtures to Rome for a reconciliation of the churches, was added to the *Index Expurgatorious* along with the *Ecce Homo* and an essay on Pantheism.

Charitable Benefactions During the Lifetime.

But few of the great founders of charities have been wise enough to bestow their benefactions in their lifetime. The instinct of property and the habit of accumulation have been too strong, and they have left to others both the responsibility and the pleasure of distributing the fruit of great wealth among the needy. The sight of suffering removed, and of honest poverty aided by their labor—one of the greatest rewards to the generous man—has not been permitted to their eyes. And, even more than this, the institutions of charity they have founded have not had the immeasurable advantage of the personal inspection of the founder, and of the great business ability by which he had won his wealth. The consequence has often been that these important endowments of benefaction, or bequests for charity, have been turned from their intended object, and the moneys designed for the needy and the ignorant, have been spent among the lawyers and the courts. In New-York there has been one conspicuous instance of the bestowal of an estate for objects of public good during the lifetime of the legator; we mean the large endowment of the "Cooper Union" for the instruction of the working classes.

But probably the most remarkable instance of such wise and generous disposal of wealth during the life of the giver has been furnished by the magnificent gifts by Mr. GEO. PEABODY of more than $2,000,000 to the poor of London, and by his liberal and wise endowments of our American colleges. Two distinct and most important professorships and museums have been founded for both Harvard and Yale—the one especially designed to support and encourage the study of geology and paleontology, and the other to make a nucleus and support for all the collections and investigations in American ethnology. In the interests of true science, we could not imagine a more judicious appropriation of funds, amounting in the aggregate to more than $300,000.

Rumor has it that this liberal benefactor is purposing some charitable gift for the poor of New-York. Mr. PEABODY is a man abundantly able to dispense his own charities, yet we cannot avoid expressing the wish of many of our citizens, and especially of the journalistic profession, that his gifts might be directed, among others, to one needy and most deserving object; we mean the permanent foundation and endowment of the *Lodging-houses for Newsboys* and other homeless street-children.

These humble institutions have now become important charities. Thousands of the little boys who every morning sell the City journals at the ferries, on the cars and through the various streets, as well as those engaged in street-trades, are now fed, sheltered and instructed in these homes, and are thus prepared to be useful citizens. Hundreds who would have been thieves and vagabonds grow up thus to be honest men. No charity could be more simple or unobjectionable. And yet, as all know who are familiar with our City charities, these lodging-houses have a struggling existence. There is no permanent endowment behind them. They are located often in poor and unsuitable quarters, and are liable at any moment to be broken up by the premises being let for other purposes, or by a want of means in the treasury of the parent society. They have done their humble but thorough work now for many years, against many discouragements and with small means. Thousands of poor boys and girls have been saved by them.

They deserve the support and encouragement of our citizens, and will undoubtedly receive it; but they should also have a permanent foundation, so that when their present energetic and charitable managers are gone, this charity, so indispensable to our street-children, may be perpetuated, and the lodging-houses for the homeless street-child become, like our hospitals and orphan asylums, enduring City institutions. We can think of no wiser disposition of money than the purchase of buildings for and the permanent endowment of this most unmingled charity.

Whatever generous-hearted man should thus dispose of his wealth during his life would receive the highest reward which true generosity can claim—the tears of joy of thousands of unbefriended orphans, thus assisted to a home and friends, and the unspoken thanks of homeless street-children saved from misery and crime.

The Effects of the New French Levy Proposed.

There is undisguised anxiety in France in regard to the new military organization proposed by the Emperor. The French journals, with a characteristic epigram, ask "why we should invite all nations in 1867 to a grand festival of peace, while the French nation are inaugurating a grand organization of war?" The Prefect of the Seine is obliged to explain in his annual address that the Empire means peace, (*la paix*, and not *l'épée*,) and that the only war which occupies the Emperor's thoughts is the war with misery and poverty, and ignorance and insalubrity, throughout the borders of his beloved France.

But to this the *Journal des Débats* replies that for this war all parties will volunteer, but they do not quite see the necessity for such a struggle of a levy of 1,200,000 armed men.

So strong is the discontent, that in a closely-contested election in a particular district, not only the Liberal candidate announced his opposition to the new conscription, but the Government candidate, undoubtedly under instructions from the Ministry, gave out that the proposed measure would not be adopted in all its features, but would be essentially modified by the Legislative Assembly, thus showing that the Government itself felt the popular opposition to the bill.

The proposition to raise, in a time of profound peace, an army of 1,200,000 men, taking so many strong hands from the work-shop and the plow, and adding a burden of 50,000,000 of francs each year on a people not too prosperous at any time, has taken France by surprise. The liberal journals oppose it. The new legislature will contain a strong party pledged against it. The peasantry look with dread to the prospect of every able-bodied man being liable to be hurried off to the sands of Algeria or the pestilential coast of Mexico. The funds are depressed in the expectation of such a measure. France has greatly changed since the years of the Empire when the first NAPOLEON could summon year after year his levies of the youth of the nation to die for the glory and honor of the French name on the plains of Italy or amid the snows of Russia. That was a former generation. The France of to-day is indifferent to military glory. The great industrial movements of the age have affected her. She sighs now for riches, not fame. She prefers the hum of the factory to the rumble of the drum, and a prosperous trade to foreign conquests. The national pride of course could even now be stung into a military fury; but in general even the foreign policy of the present NAPOLEON has been the least popular portion of his administration. The people do not care for Algeria, and they hate Mexico. Italy was nearer to them; but unquestionably a great war with Germany would have offered no attractions to the present race of easy, materialistic, money-loving Frenchmen. A national levy is defended by the ministerial organs as a means of repelling a grand or combined invasion of France. But every one knows that Europe is as likely to invade Tartary at this moment as the French territory. The new army means a weapon placed in the Emperor's hands to rival Prussia and restore his lost prestige. He has failed in three grand undertakings. He has lost Mexico, and is supposed (though incorrectly) to have been insulted in the bargain by the American Government. He has left Rome without satisfying the ultramontane party, and after disgusting the liberal. Italy and Germany have been reconstituted without his aid, and even somewhat in opposition to his wishes. He has no longer the position of arbiter. He desires to regain it by making France the first military power of Europe. The new levy may not mean war, but it means the decks cleared and everything ready for action. It is to show the world that NAPOLEON has in hand as powerful a weapon as BISMARCK. A year of peace is to be given, when all nations can meet in mutual good will in Paris. After that no one can predict. Eighteen hundred and sixty-eight may be the opening of a new and terrible struggle between France and Germany.

The discontent from such an oppressive measure may at length arouse the fires slumbering under the surface of France. The revolutionary passion may burst out again, or the more serious and profound discontents of the noblest minds and purest characters of the nation may form themselves into a powerful popular opposition, which even bayonets cannot entirely suppress. The peasantry and the shop-keeping class—the great supporters of the Empire—may find this last burden of a universal levy too much even for them. NAPOLEON'S death, too, may occur at any time, and his feeble dynasty would derive slender support from so unpopular and oppressive a measure. The new army would be a popular army, and less likely than the old to defend the Empress-Regent and the Imperial Infant.

BARON RICASOLI'S LETTER.—The admirable letter of BARON RICASOLI, in reply to the Bishops who were compelled by political events to retire temporarily to Rome, is no less remarkable for its clearness and force, and the enlightened view which it takes of what should be the relations of Church and State, than for the indications it gives of the wise policy which the Italian Government intends to pursue in regard to the religious affairs of the Kingdom. Moreover, it places an interpretation upon the somewhat abstract word liberty, which will be accepted, we suppose, by the most intelligent Roman Catholics themselves. The enunciation of the principle that religion is a matter of conscience, and not of governmental interference; that it does not suffer by the perfect freedom of all its professors to adhere to their own theological conceptions; that the State has its duties, as has also the Church—duties of different natures and in perfect harmony, while independent of each other—sounds so far in advance of anything that has been heard from any Italian Government, that there is but one sentiment which will prevail in the minds of Americans upon the subject. That America should be pointed at as an evidence that the policy or no policy which has been followed among ourselves may be adopted by other nations is not surprising. We take no special credit to ourselves, as a people, for having carried our democracy even into matters theological. But that the experiment succeeds is matter for congratulation, and it is certainly pleasant to find that its success is appreciated abroad. Of course the Bishops, while they may acquiesce in, will not be apt to applaud the new utterance upon Papal affairs. Who will blame them either? Perhaps there will be few among them who will ever be able to recognize the great revolution in national thought which is proceeding so rapidly before their eyes. But the situation is an actuality, and whether the entire change can only be effected when new ecclesiastics take the place of the old, as they become superannuated or not, it is inevitable. It is a change which implies a guarantee of Italian progress in all that befits an honorable and intellectual race; for where the conscience in religious matters of a people is free, its freedom and advancement in all else that good men seek are assured.

SECESSION PROCLIVITIES IN THE TYROL.—The inhabitants of Tyrol are known to be the most faithful subjects of Austria. But even here the spirit of discontent with the home policy of the Vienna Government is daily assuming wider proportions. They had a Provincial Diet there, as in all the other of the many provinces of Austria. But nothing came of it, and the session was abruptly closed on the 20th of last month. The proceedings that led to this were of such a nature, and resemble the factious course adopted by obstreperous minorities in some of our State Legislatures so nearly, that we will detail them. A committee, composed exclusively of Conservatives—the Liberal members being in the minority in the Diet—reported a series of resolutions and an address to the Emperor, in which the policy of the Sovereign was approved and his religious intolerance and absolutist tendencies advocated. The Liberal Party, under the leadership of a Dr. GREBMER, offered its adoption, but seeing that, being in the minority, they could not prevent it, they declared that their opposition would not allow them to participate in the vote, and all of them left the hall, leaving the majority without a quorum and unable to transact any business. In two subsequent meetings the same manœuvre was resorted to, and at last, on the 20th, the Diet was dissolved. Who would have thought that American parliamentary tricks should be copied in Europe, and that, too, by the Tyrolese?

CIVILIZED CHINESE.—It has been a favorite statement of historians and traders that the Celestials, having in their own eyes reached perfection in all matters with which the world has to do, have never moved from the literary, artistic, scientific, social, moral, controversial *cum multis aliis* standpoint of several odd thousand years ago. The statement no longer holds good; the theory is exploded; John Chinaman has entered into the arena of the world's progress. That world was barbarous utterly a while ago, but it is getting respectable, he thinks. Even enlightened. Nay, more than all worthy of—of course cautious—imitation. Also, of course, the children of the Brother of the Sun, being exceedingly wide awake, have imitated what was most worthy of the process, and of all other desirabilities which presented themselves have selected that which the hierarchy of Wall-street offered them—for the cable flashes the news that in Shanghai there is a FINANCIAL PANIC! We congratulate the Shanghais on their discernment. Only one piece of information is wanted to make the intelligence complete. Where did the Shanghais get their lesson? Was it from their California compatriots, whose exploits in public washing of dirty linen are the wonder and admiration of all those who cut their hair short behind?

NEW-YORK.

Alleged Abortion Case in Washington County.

TROY, Saturday, Jan. 12.

A Mrs. MARSHALL, a widow lady, died in Cambridge, Washington County, on Thursday night, it is alleged, from abortion produced by a druggist in the village named D. F. WALKER, who has absconded. The parties all moved in respectable circles, and great excitement exists in the place.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 14, 1867, embraces cases Nos. 69, 69½, 69¾, 70, 71, 71½, 72, 73, 74½, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80 and 81. There will be no further day calendar at this term.

OHIO.

Murder of a Young Lady in Dayton—Cold Weather.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 12.

A young lady named CHRISTINA KETT was murdered at Dayton, Ohio, yesterday. She was found lying in the kitchen of her house with her head terribly shattered by a pistol ball, and there is no clue to the murderer.

The weather continues cold, the mercury standing at the freezing point. The river is filled with floating ice, making navigation difficult.

Assignment of Lard Oil Manufacturers.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 12.

C. & F. WANN, lard oil manufacturers, made an assignment to-day.

Murder Trial at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 11.

ROBERT MUNDY, colored, was placed on trial to-day for murder in shooting CATO WILSON, through the heart, a year ago.

ARIZONA.

Military Protection Against the Indians—Col. Crittenden in Command.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 11.

Major-Gen. MCDOWELL to-day issued an order detailing Col. THOS. CRITTENDEN, United States Infantry, with two companies of his regiment, and the recruits of the Fourteenth Regiment, now here, to protect the people of Arizona against the Indians. The troops will leave in the next steamer for Druin Barracks, thence proceed to Tucon, Arizona, where Col. CRITTENDEN will establish his headquarters, and take command of the District of Tucon.

DAKOTA.

Another Indian Outrage—Movements of Troops.

FORT LARAMIE, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The mail party from here to Fort Philip Kearny was attacked yesterday by about thirty Indians. The mail party escaped with the loss of their wagon and mules.

Up to the 4th inst. no more Indian demonstrations had occurred in the vicinity of Fort Philip Kearny.

Two Companies of cavalry and four of infantry had been sent from the fort to Fort Reno, and they will probably go on to Fort Philip Kearny. The Thirtieth Infantry are *en route* to this place. All the Companies of the Second Cavalry are concentrating here rapidly.

WINTER SPORTS OF THE WEEK.

Pleasure on the Streets—Fun and Frolic on the Lakes and Parks and Ponds—The Skating Fever at its Height—The Festival at Jerome Park.

There never was such glorious Winter weather since Adam was a youth and single, says the all-wise everybody, as that we have enjoyed during the past seven days. Oxygen-breathing, lung-inflating, health-giving mornings, sunny, cheery noons, crisp and pleasant afternoons, evenings with sunsets to make a Turner weep for the poverty of his palette, and nights cloudless from the horizon to the zenith, the young unshadowed moon growing brighter by the hour, and the whole starry vault a heavenly feast for the astronomers. And who can appreciate such weather as does the prisoner within the great City walls? To him it is health, and more than health—it is the pleasure which an unexpected gift imparts. Shut up among the shadows cast by monster piles of masonry, not the less gloomy because thrown from marble or brown stone; crowded upon the narrow footpath, as if the space he passed through were begrudged him by his fellows, or shut up within the walls which nightly embrace the few cubic feet of air he leases, rents or owns by purchase—the prisoner of necessity—fine weather, be it of the Summer or Winter quality, is, indeed, to him one of the chiefest blessings, and in that which we have for some time enjoyed there were no grounds for grumbling. The cheery throngs moving to and fro along our crowded thoroughfares during business hours, the moving myriads of lady loiterers in and out of shops and by shop windows, the rush of the population generally out of doors during the week just closed is proof enough of the universal satisfaction with the genial Winter weather dispensation. Let us hope that we may have much more to the same tune; but we had better not halloa, nor do we mean to, till we are out of the woods; the Winter is still young, and there is yet room enough for all the variations.

SKATING.

Skaters rejoice everywhere, and plunge into business with increased vim daily. There have been this season already twenty-five good skating days, far beyond the average during the same weeks of any Winter for very many years. The average number of skating days from 1858-59 to 1865-66 was 32, the greatest number in any Winter being 50, the least 11. It is not improbable, with such a beginning, that we shall reach, if not exceed, the maximum named.

CENTRAL PARK.

The Park lakes have been crowded all week from sunrise to midnight, or on the edge of it, and every day added to the number of visitors. The ice has been so scraped and broomed and rasped by skate runners that it is in fully better condition than when it first made, as, it will be remembered, being snow-ice its character was not good a fortnight ago. The Park avenues during these skating days are scarcely less thronged by pedestrians and the tenants of carriages than they were in the happy Summer time when the thousands went out to find their breeze or shade, or to listen to the pleasant ministerings of the Dodworth.

THE RINKS.

Rink is a good word, and it is hardly fair to abuse it by using it somewhat out of its meaning. If we are well informed (WEBSTER says nothing about it) the word means a covered inclosure devoted to the exercise of games on ice. A vacant lot with a fence around it is not a rink, neither is it a park, but as the public caterers fancy they lend dignity to their ponds of an acre by calling them parks and rinks, to avoid misinterpretation we must needs fall into the misuse. OATMAN'S "Fifth-Avenue Skating Rink" must surely have been named by an Irishman; a rink it isn't, and it is on Sixth-avenue. Here during the week there have been a number of "carnivals," the pond being crowded until the late hours with old and young, with occasional maskers among them. Lights, music and pyrotechnics were in unlimited supply and of superior quality, except the gas—except the gas.

At MACMILLAN'S Pond also, this is really on Fifth-avenue, the attendance was good in return for the amusement afforded night after night to his patrons by this spirited caterer. Here also there were carnivals, but like those on the neighboring ponds, carnivals without masques or fancy dresses. No amount of coaxing it seems will induce our New-York ladies to come out *en masque* on the ice. Mammas' are prudent and mammas' know best.

JEROME PARK.

Yesterday there was another festival at the Lake and the Swiss Chalet at Jerome Park. That on Monday left no wish ungratified to those who had the pleasure of being present, yet yesterday's reunion outshone it far. The special train which left the City for the ground at 11 o'clock carried, at least five hundred persons there. Among these, accompanied by their families, were many of our most prominent citizens, a white-haired General, a pair of Judges, Members of Congress, two or three; a goodly band of the sober-browed men of Wall-street, who help to work the great machine, and keep the steam up; not a few of those who, contented with their "plum," enjoy it in a quiet corner unenvious of those who aim for bigger ones; and a multitude of gaily-dressed young ladies, bent on frolic, chaperoned by as many beaux, who thought that they were just the very fellows to provide the thing.

The ice on the Lake was, as on Monday, faultless, and but few moments were lost after the arrival of the train by the hundreds who had gone to test its quality, until they were skimming it like swallows. Extemporized sleighs had been provided, whose virtue, if they had any, lay rather in simplicity of construction than in either grace of form or motion. They were made of pine boards, chair fashioned, but so heavy that the pulling or pushing of them was a labor for love only, courtesy or friendship fell flat at the attempt.

One of these had a parental look about it—being as big as four of the others; upon its side was printed in large letters, by no accomplished "brush," "Henrietta," doubtless in compliment to the winner of the ocean race. But, alack-a-day, if the yacht had not been a livelier thing than this new namesake of hers, she would never have seen Cowes nor the Calf of Man, but be lumbering about the narrows somewhere yearning for fresh beef and more biscuit. Nevertheless the things were soon tenanted by water nymphs in fur and furbelows, and pulled along by devoted youths tender to their very heels. The donkeys were much more successful with *their* loads, however, and proceeded along melodiously with their gingling strings of bells. Of the 500 who went out, possibly 300 went upon the ice in true skating style. There must surely be much good taste among the married members of the Jockey Club, and some power of fascination, too, else could they never have found and won such handsome wives as these, nor of the unwedded ones have wooed such fair young dames out to this "faery pleasaunce." It is not to flatter, but to be simply truthful to say that the young ladies at the Lake yesterday were of the prettiest girls of the City, happy, healthy-looking maidens, dressed with good taste, graceful in every motion, joyous and giving joy.

Picnic baskets were in order, so, after two hours labor, the wages of which were rosy cheeks and weary joints, and eager appetites, there was a rush into the Chalet, where groupings were made around extemporized lunch tables, offering rare tit-bits for the sketcher. After luncheon the frolic on ice was renewed by some, others preferring to rest themselves with a galop or two in doors.

During the afternoon the number present was increased considerably by arrivals in carriages, some thirty or forty of which rolled up. By the by there was dancing on the ice too; a wonderful exhibition of how much sober people may stagger without falling. Let those who are too fond of champagne and can't get cured of the wicked weakness, learn to dance the Lancers upon skates. That feat accomplished, they can never tumble off mere sole leather, not if each man had emptied his basket.

At 4 o'clock the whistle of the waiting train called away the happy party, and went off with "a rush and a roar and a rattle," and in half an hour left them hand-shaking at Twenty-sixth-street.

THE SISTER CITIES.

In Brooklyn the fever is not less terrific than it is in New-York. The lakes there are all spotted over during the whole of daylight and half the night. At the Union and Capitoline ponds there have been festivals and *bal masques* and the end is not yet. A masquerade carnival is promised at the Union Pond Thursday P. M. and evening next. At the festival there will be a prize skating-match for a gold medal and a pair of N. Y. Club skates. Fireworks, of course, and the still greater attraction in the presence of JOHN ENGLER, who is going to skate on everything but his feet, and who challenges all the world to "try it on" if they know how, and can find the leisure and the pluck to do it.

Jersey has room for her skaters also, and for visitors, too, as the crowds who go over daily to Hoboken bear witness.

CURLING.

Curling matches are going on almost daily among the rival clubs who patronize the Curling Lake at Central Park. There are several interesting trials of skill to come off this week, in which the Thistle, St. Andrew's, Caledonian and other Clubs will show their best men and play. Let those who would enjoy a truly pleasant hour go and watch a game at curling.

Base Ball on Skates.

The novel attraction of a game of base ball on skates drew together a large crowd at the Satellite Skating Park, Williamsburgh, yesterday. The match was between the Eckford and Fulton Clubs—the former the well-known ex-champions, and the latter formerly known as the Fulton Market Club. The ice was in excellent condition for the sport, and, with the exception of some wind and the extreme cold, everything was favorable for a good exhibition of our national game on ice. The game was commenced shortly after 2 o'clock, and was brought to a conclusion at 4:30, five innings only having been played. From the commencement it was evident that the Market boys, being the best skaters, would pull through winners, although for the first two or three innings their opponents held them pretty closely, a fine spurt for twelve runs in the second inning helping them materially; but after tieing the game at the end of the seventh inning, the Eckfords allowed the Fultons to make six runs in the last inning, and then finish them off for a round O, which brought the game to a conclusion, with the totals of 32 to 26.

Base ball on skates differs materially from the usual mode of playing it, and the situations that it calls forth are sometimes ludicrous in the extreme. It being the first appearance of these clubs in a game on the ice, the *contretemps* were numerous and laughable beyond imagining. The ground and lofty tumbling of some of the players, in their efforts to take take balls on the fly, or while making a base, caused considerable merriment to the spectators, and was not the least enjoyable part of the affair. As a general thing the most skilled skaters had the best of it, while the poor ones—no matter how good ball-players they might be—were at a discount.

Taken altogether, the game was very well played for a first attempt, and when the return game takes place we expect to see them do better. The managers of the Satellite Park announce their intention of putting their large and well-kept pond at the disposal of any clubs who wish to "renew the sports of their youth" and play ball on skates, and we expect to see quite a number of matches this season. A fine pair of skates was presented to Mr. C. DELANO for making the best score. At the conclusion the ball players and their friends partook of an excellent collation. We append the score:

FULTON.	Outs.	Runs.	ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.
Campbell, p.	2	3	F. Brown, 2d b.	0	4
Stover, c.	2	4	W. Brown, 1st b.	2	3
Hubbs, 1st b.	1	4	Manolt, l. f.	2	2
C. Delano, c. f.	0	5	Simonson, r. s.	0	4
G. Delano, s. s.	1	4	Klein, c.	1	3
West, l. f.	1	3	Mills, 3d b.	2	2
Betts, r. f.	1	4	J. H. Snyder, c. f.	1	3
Schenck, r. s.	2	1	Josh. Snyder, s. s.	2	2
Striker, 3d b.	1	3	Chichester, p.	2	2
Fordham, 2d b.	4	1	Van Dyke, r. f.	3	1
Total	15	32	Total	15	26

Fly-catches—G. DELANO, 1; MILLS, 1; JOSH. SNYDER, 1. Home Runs—CAMPBELL, 4; SIMONSON, 1; KLEIN, 1; STOVER, 3; HUBBS, 1; MANOLT, 1.

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Fulton	2	8	9	7	[illegible]—32
Eckford	5	11	4	5	[illegible]—26

Umpire—Mr. CHICHESTER, of the Satellite Club. Scorers—Messrs. MURPHY and BROWN. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

THE RIVER AMAZON.

Lecture by Prof. Agassiz.

Prof. AGASSIZ'S first lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, of Brooklyn, was delivered in the Academy of Music last evening to a large and fashionable audience. His subject was the River Amazon, whose immense valley formed one of the principal features in the Professor's explorations of Brazil last year and the year before. He commenced his lecture last evening by remarking that one ought to have a painter's brush to do full justice to the subject. To describe the regions of the tropics properly required the best faculties of man. Those who have not seen the tropics can have but little idea of them, and language was inadequate to their description. No tropical scenery was equal to that of South America. The valley of the Amazon especially was a wonder in itself. The great variety of its plants and vegetable products presented a unique spectacle. Our great Mississippi is diminutive in comparison with the Amazon. The whole country thereabouts is occupied by the River Amazon. It is not a stream, but a submerged plain, forming a fresh water basin from the Andes to the Atlantic Ocean. It is scattered over the entire plain with innumerable ramifications. To form an idea of the Amazon we must discard the idea of a sloping valley in the centre of which flows a stream. It is but one extensive plain, even and flat. The slope of the plain or valley of the Amazon does not exceed 240 feet from the borders of Peru to the Atlantic Ocean. It ought rather to be called a fresh water ocean with innumerable branches pouring into the Atlantic. And so combined is it with the Atlantic that it is difficult to tell where one begins and the other ends. Thirty miles from the coast you see the blue waters of the ocean mingling with the yellow waters of the Amazon. At the point where it meets the ocean it is 150 miles wide. The mass of waters is so great that 2,000 miles above its mouth it contains innumerable islands, forming one great system, rendering it difficult to tell which channel constitutes the river. One of the islands (Marajo) at the lower extremity of the Amazon is half as large as Ireland. One of the channels of the river on one side of this island is so wide that in sailing up it you cannot see either shore. You sail up the Amazon 1,200 miles before it has the appearance of a channel, with banks indicating that it is a river. The tide of the ocean is felt 400 miles above the City of Parajo. The tributaries of the Amazon are as colossal in their character as the river itself. From Parajo to the borders of Peru is 2,000 miles, and at the borders of Peru the Amazon has tributaries which may be navigated by the largest vessels for 500 miles above the point where they intersect the Amazon. The Amazon flows from west to east in nearly the same latitude and nearly under the equator. The tributaries that intersect it on the north bank are swollen at different seasons from those that intersect on the south bank, owing to the different months in which the rainy season occurs in the regions through which they flow, so that when the northern tributaries are swollen by the rains the southern are low. The consequence of this is that the main channel of the Amazon is shifted from right to left at different seasons a distance of eighty miles. The whole of this immense plain or valley of the Amazon is one uninterrupted forest, and so dense is the vegetation that it may be said to be impenetrable. The vegetation seems to arise out of the water. Scarcely anywhere in this valley are hills or mountains to be seen: the highest is not over 1,000 feet. All of them have flat tops presenting a very remarkable appearance. The lecturer said he was curious to ascertain the origin of these hills, and visited many of them for that purpose. He found them composed mostly of gravel and sand deposited in stratas, and he became satisfied that they were once far more numerous and extensive, and occupied no inconsiderable portion of the valley. There was no other way of explaining these hills than on the theory that the water was at one time so high as to cover them and had gradually fallen away, leaving the hills which had been deposited under the water standing. Thus this whole basin of the Amazon, 3,000 miles long and from 500 to 700 miles wide, was once flooded with water. He considered these hills as standing witnesses to the fact that extensive fields of ice and glaciers once occupied the region of Brazil and the tropics.

Prof. AGASSIZ then spoke of the vegetation of the Valley of the Amazon. He said the great difference between tropical vegetation and ours was that in the tropics the vegetation was an intermingled combination of different kinds of plants, whereas in the vegetation of the North they were separated into classes that grew by themselves. There was not a single plant like those that grew here, and yet there were many that belonged to the same botanical family. The family of the myrtle and also of the locust were represented by many varieties in the Valley of the Amazon. To the latter belonged the tree which bore the Brazilian nut of commerce. This tree was from 150 to 250 feet high, pyramid in shape and was one of the monarchs of the Brazilian forest. A remarkable feature of the forests of the Amazon was the immense number of vines and parasitical plants that were seen clinging to the trees and interlacing all their branches. So dense do they make the forest that it is almost impossible to penetrate it outside of the Indian trails. And then the beauty and regularity of these vines and parasites was one of the most charming features of the scenery. It will be forever impossible to build roads in the Valley of the Amazon. The natural roads are already built, and they consist of the innumerable streams of water that ramify the whole country, and which can be traversed at pleasure by steam or sail. The present population of this immense valley is only 250,000, including Indians, Europeans and Americans. It is one of the most beautiful countries, healthy, rich and productive, and the time would come when it would be inhabited by 25,000,000 people. At present, however, it was given over to an indolent race who could never appreciate its beauties or develop its wealth. He desired to correct a prevailing notion that because this country lay in the tropics it must therefore be unhealthy. It was generally supposed to be hot, malarious and sickly, but it was not so. The trade winds sent forth a constant gentle breeze through the whole year. Except in the middle of the day the temperature was never oppressively hot. The usual temperature was 84°, and it seldom reached 90°. The nights were always cool. The fevers that prevail in some places came not from the climate, but from the habits of the people, who do not take proper care of themselves. The gatherers of the India rubber which comes mostly from the valley, go into the forest and sleep upon the wet ground, and live upon badly-prepared fish, and when they get the fever they lay it to the climate.

The Professor then spoke of the great variety of valuable timber that grew in the valley. He had seen 117 different kinds cut from a piece of ground half a mile square. What was true of the timber was true of textile fibres, fruits, &c., &c. If the country were only settled by an industrious population, it would rapidly rise into wealth and prosperity. Until then he could only advise those persons who wished to enjoy the stillness of nature to travel on the Amazon. He would advise ladies to resort thither to spend their Summer or Winter vacation. They could now travel the Amazon as easily as they could take a trip up the Rhine. Good steamers were plying on its bosom, and every comfort was afforded the traveler. It is only by going there and seeing with one's own eyes, that impressions can be gained of the beauty and grandeur of nature such as no pen or tongue could portray.

Prof. AGASSIZ illustrated portions of his lecture by drawings upon a blackboard, and was listened to throughout with the deepest attention, and frequently applauded.

The Sunday Liquor Law.

The provisions of the Excise Act, at least such of them relating to the observance of the Sabbath, were put rigidly in force last night, at midnight, at which witching hour publicans and rinners were wont to hold high carnival in days of yore and injunctions. As was expected by the Police Captains commanding the several precincts the liquor-dealers were both ready and prompt in their obedience to the requirements of the Sunday Law, now put in force for the first time since the date of the order issued by Superintendent KENNEDY, ordering all further action to be ceased on the part of the Police. By 11:30 o'clock, the windows of the various dram-shops in the lower Wards were nearly all darkened by unwilling shutters, and by the stroke of 12, scarcely a lamp could be seen burning over the door of any of the liquor-saloons, and at many the barkeeper could be seen eagerly getting rid of his tardy customers, inhospitably shutting the door in their faces.

In nearly every precinct situated below Canal-street the Captains detailed a patrol force of from six to ten men, who were ordered to patrol the Ward in citizen's dress, armed with batons, and endeavor to detect all violations of the law and arrest those so found delinquent. From 12 to 1 o'clock this morning these patrols were kept in busy motion, but their report was almost invariably barren of interest, and up to the hour of our going to press no arrests had been reported by any of the Captains. Such was the initial observance of the Sunday Law. After Friday next the 12 o'clock rule will be enforced each and every night thereafter, and no doubt it will be as readily obeyed as the Sunday rule.

Singular Descent by the Police Upon Disorderly Houses—One Hundred and Ten Boys Arrested.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, commanding the Sixth Ward Police, appeared before Justice DOWLING, and desired the issue of warrants for the arrest of GRANBULISTA CROVO and LOUIS DE LUCO, of No. 17 Baxter-street, and GIOVARIO GULIARDA, of No. 32 Baxter-street, whom he charged with keeping disorderly houses, to which resorted large numbers of young boys, vagrants, thieves and boot-blacks, where they engaged in games and gambled for money. The magistrate granted the Captain's request, and last night about 11 o'clock, a descent was made by the Police upon the houses named in the warrants. At No. 32 Baxter they succeeded in surprising and arresting forty-two boys, together with the proprietor, GIOVANO GULIARDA. At No. 17, on both the first and second floors, they arrested sixty-eight young scamps, and conveyed all their prisoners to the Franklin-street Station-house, where they were locked up for the night. These 110 boys are nearly all natives of Italy or Ireland, with a few Americans; their ages range from 12 to 18 years, and about half have no occupation. Those who have are either bootblacks, laborers, cooks, errand boys or peddlers. They will be taken before the Police Court at the Tombs to-day for disposition. The proprietors are well known to the Police, having been once or twice in the Penitentiary for the same offence.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.—The following table, handed us by the Commissioners of Emigration, is of much interest as showing the leaven of which the population of the country is composed, and the relative numbers of the different nationalities contained therein; also as an index of the rapid increase by addition to our numbers by this great emigration tide. The following is the number of emigrants arriving during 1866:

From		From	
Germany	106,716	South America	155
Ireland	68,047	Russia	154
England	36,186	Portugal	96
Scotland	4,979	Mexico	56
Sweden	3,907	Nova Scotia	40
Switzerland	3,685	Canada	28
France	3,246	China	26
Denmark	1,526	East Indies	15
Holland	1,506	Africa	15
Italy	918	Australia	12
Norway	583	Central America	12
Wales	540	Turkey	8
Spain	315	Japan	7
West Indies	246	Greece	5
Poland	231	Sicily	1
Belgium	157		
Total			233,418

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—A course of ten free lectures illustrative of the Galin method of teaching vocal music, will be given by Mr. C. H. FARNHAM. First, at the New-England Congregational Church, (Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue,) on Monday and Thursday evenings of each week, commencing Monday, Jan. 14, 1867, at 7:30 P. M. Second, for the Church of the Holy Trinity, (Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street;) the class will meet at the Chapel of the Rutgers Institute, (Fifth-avenue and Forty-first-street,) on Tuesday and Friday evenings of each week, commencing Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1867, at 7:30 P. M. The subject of the first lecture will be, "The Objects, Means, and Results of Musical Instruction by the Galin Method." All interested in the improvement of Church music are invited to attend. The system is highly popular in France, where a committee has been formed for the purpose of publicly advocating it, the President of which is Comte de NIEWERKERKE, the Honorary President ROSSINI, the Vice-President Prince PONIATOWSKI, and the remainder of the committee the leading masters of the day.

SALE OF RARE BOOKS.—Messrs LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co. will commence the sale, by auction, on Monday, at their rooms, No. 498 Broadway, of a highly interesting collection of books and pamphlets on early American history. Many of these are extremely scarce and in fine condition. They are from the private library of M. W. DICKESON, M. D., of Philadelphia. There will also be sold at the same time a fine collection of Washington portraits, revolutionary autograph letters, old prints and portraits, and a quantity of Continental and Colonial paper money. The sale will commence at 4 o'clock P. M. each day.

EXTINGUISHING OF FIRES.—Experiments are to be made to-morrow with a novel fire extinguisher, patented by LEVEY BROTHERS. Jones' Wood has been chosen as the most fitting place, and the apparatus is to be put to the severest tests, as it claims to extinguish the flames from burning wood saturated with kerosene. The members of the Press, the Fire Commissioners, Directors of Insurance Companies and others interested in the encouragement of all efforts made to the end of saving life and property, will be present. The affair begins at 2 P. M.

BURGLARY IN A CANAL-STREET CLOTHING-STORE.—During Friday night a gang of burglars gained access to the clothing-store of LENY MYERS, No. 497 Canal-street, and carried off $1,000 worth of ready-made clothing. The robbery was not discovered until yesterday morning. The Twenty-eighth Precinct Police have so far failed to obtain any clue to the thieves.

MASS DEMONSTRATION OF COLORED PEOPLE.—A mass demonstration of the colored people of this City will be held at Cooper Institute on the evening of Thursday next, 17th inst. An oration will be delivered by Rev. Dr. GARNET and Dr. CHEEVER. OLIVER JOHNSON, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER and other eminent speakers are invited to be present and are expected to attend.

ACCIDENTS.—JOHN LEE, a laborer, residing at No. 4 Birmingham-street, and employed on board the ship *Ransom*, lying at Pier No. 47 East River, fell yesterday and broke his arm. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital... HANNAH CANTER was accidentally knocked down in the Bowery by a Fourth-avenue car and seriously injured. She was taken home.

AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS.—A lecture, entitled "America and the Americans," will be delivered by Rev. H. M. GALLAGHER, at Dr. DOWLING'S Church, in Bedford-street, corner of Downing, on Monday evening next. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Berean Sewing Circle.

FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—About 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a negro named FRANCIS ANTHONY, employed as a porter by WHITNEY & FARBER, storage and commission merchants, at No. 33 Pearl-street, fell through a hatchway, and died before reaching the New-York Hospital. Deceased was about 50 years of age, and a native of Paterson, N. J.

THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.—The first of a course of ten lectures on "The Evidences of Christianity," will be delivered at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, on Monday, the 21st inst., by Rev. ALBERT BARNES.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY SWINDLED.—The fact has just come to light that the Erie Railway Company has been swindled to a considerable extent, as is alleged, by a young man named EDWARD H. WEYLEN, who was employed as clerk and telegraph operator at the repair-shop, near the entrance to the Bergen Hill tunnel. WEYLEN was required to prepare the monthly pay rolls of the large number of men employed in the several shops, and it appears that after the pay rolls had been certified to as correct by Mr. SMITH, Superintendent of car repairs, he added a number of fictitious names, and then with false vouchers, obtained the signature of Mr. BROWN, master mechanic, which was necessary before the pay rolls could be sent to the paymaster in New-York. The paymaster noticed that on pay days (the 10th of each month) there were a number of absentees, and WEYLEN would take the money for the purpose of paying off these persons. The amount required for the past month's pay was unusually large, which caused the paymaster to suspect something wrong. On Wednesday last he telegraphed for WEYLEN to bring his books to the New-York office, instead of which he decamped, and has not since been heard of. The amount of the loss is not yet fully known, but it is thought that it will not fall short of $30,000 or $40,000. WEYLEN is a young man, residing with his father in Jersey City, and it is said was leading a fast life.

KENTUCKY.

Mayor Tompert Sustained by the Court of Appeals.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Court of Appeals has decided that TOMPERT was illegally deposed by the General Council from the Mayoralty of this city, and he will therefore supersede LYTHGOW, the present incumbent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Fruitless Search for a Murderer.

FRANCONIA, N. H., Saturday, Jan. 12.

The officers who were in pursuit of the murderer of GEO. MAXWELL have all returned from Canada, finding no trace of the fugitive.

Receipts of Cotton.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 11.

The receipts of cotton at all the ports during the past week exhibit a falling off of about 17,000 bales as compared with the week previous. Conflicting opinions prevail with reference to this decrease the majority attributing it to a deficiency in the supply in the interior.

Fire in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 12.

A fire occurred this morning in P. G. MCDERMIT'S furniture factory, at No. 132 Broad-street. The damage is $2,500, half of which is covered by insurance.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The steamship *Perreire* passed out over the bar at 12 o'clock M.

Steamship *Hansa* has anchored at Quarantine, Staten Island.

Steamship *City of Baltimore* is ashore near Flynn's Knoll, back of Swash Channel. A tug is trying to pull her off.

Arrival of the Steamship Saxonia at this Port.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton Dec. 25, arrived at this port yesterday morning. News anticipated.

Connecticut Republican State Convention.

The Connecticut Union Republican State Convention is to be held in New-Haven on Thursday, Jan. 24. The call says: "We desire full delegations from every town in the State, composed of faithful and true men, that earnest and true expression may be given in favor of the Union, and an honorable, just and permanent settlement of our national troubles."

Public Sentiment in North Carolina.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* of the 5th inst., edited by Gov. HOLDEN, says:

We hear from all parts of the State of the zeal which the people are manifesting in signing the memorials to Congress for civil government in North Carolina on a thoroughly loyal basis. We have already forwarded a number of memorials, and we think it probable that by the 20th of this month we shall have forwarded 10,000 to 15,000 names. A highly intelligent friend, writing us from a western county, says—

"These views, you may not know, are not recent with me. A firm supporter of the war to the end, when the end came I cherished ardently the spirit of peace, both as an interest and a duty. I steadily insisted that we should put our Union element forward and foremost in the work of reconstruction. I have voted uniformly for none but undoubted Union men. I deplored the schism between the President and his party as a calamity to us, which it has turned out to be. I have favored the Howard amendment, and now favor immediate reorganization as the shortest road to reunion. Our highest interest and our first duty is to get out of this condition of uncertainty, which oppresses our energies and paralyzes our industry. The fact is, my ardent desire is to see all our fortunes rebuilt, my own among the number; and I know this cannot be done while the present condition of affairs continues. I think the temper of our people—not the leaders—is improving."

The above is from a gentleman of education and fine attainments. He is right. There is no hope for this people but in the immediate restoration of the Union, and this is impossible without reorganization. A friend writing us from Rowan County, says:

"From our leading men in this part of the State there has been and there is no hope for peace or reconstruction. Every effort they make seems to be in the wrong direction. If their perverse obstinacy is allowed still to continue, they will complete our ruin. The common people—the farmers—would have settled our business long ago, but the leaders have prevented them. Now, Sirs, I want to reconstruct the Union on the terms Congress will give us. They fought us and whipped us; we *would* have it so; and now it is but reasonable they should reinstate us. We should take the best terms we can get and take them at once. The longer we wait the worse the terms are obliged to be. I do hope the people will take this most important matter in their own hands and settle it. It is their business. They are to be the greatest sufferers by this continued disunion."

The foregoing is from an honest farmer, who can have no motive but the good of his country. Another honest farmer, writing us from Orange County, says:

"We have seen Mr. STEVEN'S bill, and we approve it. It may be that it is not quite tight enough, but if we can get good, safe men to execute it it will do. Let justice be done. Let our State be reorganized on a loyal basis, and let secession and treason be odious for generations to come."

A friend who is well posted in relation to public sentiment, writes us from Cabarrus that the Union people of that County, and of Stanly, Union and Rowan are tired of being ruled by rebels, and want a new, permanent civil government on a loyal basis. Meanwhile our noble Union people west of the Blue Ridge are in despair, and are calling on the Congress through petitions to form a new State out of Western North Carolina, so that they may enjoy peace and safety to themselves under the old flag. We learn that the proposition is taking like wild fire, and that thousands of the people are signing the memorials.

South Carolina to Massachusetts—Letter from Gov. Orr to Gov. Bullock.

GOV. BULLOCK sent to the Massachusetts Legislature on Friday a letter received by him from GOV. ORR, of South Carolina, which contained the following passage:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication inclosing a copy of the resolutions of the State of Massachusetts directing certain books to be provided and sent to this State in response to my application to you. This action of the Legislature of your State is gratefully appreciated by South Carolina, and is an augury that the ancient fraternal relations between these two original States of the Union are being restored. Widely as we have differed in the principles of the Government in the past, let the acerbities of those differences be buried and the future only unfold a generous rivalry in advancing the interests and promoting the glory of a common country. Be pleased to communicate to your Legislature the grateful acknowledgments of the people of this State for their prompt and liberal response to the appeal made by me to supply our necessities in the day of tribulation and depression, and to assure them that this State will on all occasions cordially reciprocate their courtesy and kindness."

A Call from Kentucky for a National Democratic Convention.

The following call, with an editorial indorsement, appears in the Shelby (Ky.) *Sentinel*, of the 9th instant:

There will be a United States National Democratic Convention held in the City of Louisville, Ky., organizing at 12 o'clock noon, of Tuesday, May 2, 1867, on which occasion the Democrats of the United States are invited to meet for the purpose of consultation and a reorganization of the party, and for the defending of the constitutional liberties of the States and the people.

Every Congressional District in the United States, from Maine to California, will be entitled to two representatives in the Convention, and there will also be one from each State and Territory at large, to be elected by the District Delegates, and it is suggested that notice be given by the Democrats of each District, and the aforementioned delegates be elected soon as possible.

The object of the above National Democratic Convention is to reorganize for victory on the basis of the principles of our fathers—equality of States—no taxation without representation—equal taxation, law, order and domestic tranquillity.

Let the memories and examples of the past—the darkness of the future, and the hopes of posterity be our guide and our strength in this great effort in defence of the right, the principle of liberty and the success of that self-government which derives its strength and support from the consent of the governed.

THE PEOPLE.

UNITED STATES, Jan. 8, 1865.

Southern Generals on Reconstruction.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who accompanied the Congressional party in their recent Southern excursion, remarks:

"Among the rebel soldiers of rank we have generally found a more intelligent appreciation of the changes wrought by the war, and a better spirit as to the proper course of action for the South, than among any other class of Southerners, excepting the leading railroad men, who have, from their position, been thrown much in contact with Northern men. Gen. CHEATHAM said to members of the excursion party that the North had an undoubted right to prescribe the terms of settlement, and that he thought the Constitutional Amendment a fairer proposition than they had any reason to expect, and desired its adoption. Gen. MANNING expressed similar views. Gen. FORREST, whose reputation as a military leader stands higher here than that of any other man in the Southwest, says that the Amendment has his hearty support, and that he will do anything in his power to secure its ratification. He asks nothing better than the terms it gives the people of the South. Gen. RODDY also favors the Amendment. Gen. ECHOLS talked in a similar strain, and seemed to think it not altogether unlikely that the Alabama Legislature would ratify the Amendment and send some one man, at least, who can take the oath, to test the question whether it is a finality, and the States will be admitted to representation upon its adoption. Gen. BEAUREGARD was more reticent than most of the rebels met upon disputed political points. He reiterated the stale story of accepting the situation. He remarked that slavery had been the great bone of contention in this country. That it was an anomaly whose continuance was impossible, and the country would yet see the good effects of its eradication."

Indian Hostilities—The New Campaign.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* gives some interesting statements in regard to the present wretched condition of affairs on the Plains. He says that Capt. KEOGH, a young army officer, reports that he was present at the great Cheyenne Council at Fort Zarah, and saw the best kind of arms, ammunition, &c., furnished to them by the Indian agents, wherewith to deal death and destruction to the unprotected whites who are compelled to cross their hunting grounds. He asks why it is that the Interior Department, through its agents, should furnish them with the very means of committing massacres, while the War Department is furnishing troops to prevent them. There must be a screw loose somewhere. The Sioux and Cheyennes have combined, and are camped between the Platte and Arkansas, dwelling together in harmony until grass grows sufficiently to get their ponies in traveling condition. The Indians in New-Mexico are also committing numerous depredations, and as there is plenty of feed there the entire year, winter does not prevent them from committing their horrid deeds. There have been reports in regard to the delivery of the murderer of Colonel BENT'S man, who was killed by a Cheyenne Indian, who came eighty miles for the express purpose of killing a white man; but the tribe steadily refuse to deliver him, and a war with them will be the result.

Measures are now in progress for one of the greatest Indian campaigns on record. One will be with the tribes in the Powder River country, and the other south of the Platte. The Government must now fight, and it must have cavalry to fight with. He charges Col. CARRINGTON with refusing to allow his pickets to do guard with loaded guns, in order that no Indian might be shot, and ordering his troops to salute all Indians, allowing them full sweep of the posts under his command, and furnishing them with food, powder and clothing. This action has made the Indians look upon themselves as benefactors of the Government, and that they were really humbling themselves to live about the forts and have everything just as they pleased. The Indians have been led to believe that they were of great importance, and have had things their own way.

The Commutation of the Sentences of the Fenians.

The following is a translation of the remarks in *La Minerve* of the 9th, regarding the condemned Fenians, the main purport of which has already appeared in our telegraphic dispatches:

"* * * Regarding those who have been condemned at Sweetsburgh and Toronto, their fate was fixed at the last meeting of the Executive Council; their sentence has been commuted to twenty years' imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary. Under the circumstances the position of the Canadian Government was full of gravity, and it was rendered more difficult still by the exaggerated pretensions and the swaggering gait of the Washington Government. Mr. SEWARD demanded of England an amnesty for all the condemned Fenians without distinction, on the pretext that their offence was purely political. By this demand the American Government clearly took the Fenians under protection, and by the way in which it sought to excuse the guilt a portion of the responsibility attaching to the prisoners fell upon it, because, so to speak, it became accomplices after the fact. By this interposition the subject was brought before the Imperial Cabinet. The United States addressed itself to England; it is for the Government of England to give an answer.

The documents relating to the question will soon be made public. We are able to form some idea of their contents by the decision at which our Government has arrived. In sending to the penitentiary for twenty years the condemned Fenians, it has shown that it acted with thorough independence, and without attaching more importance than was necessary to the menace of ROBERTS or to the representations of Mr. SEWARD. The law has been outrageously violated; the peace of the nation has been disturbed; blood has been poured out upon its soil; an expiation was necessary. For the guilty punishment was necessary; and for their accomplices an example which should show to them that all the sympathy lavished upon them on the other side of the lines would not save them from the fate which the law has adjudged.

But they should not forget this: To-day the severity of the law has been tempered with clemency. A second time it will not be so. The rigor of the law shall be inflicted. Of this they may feel assured. Twenty years imprisonment is a long time; and for many of the condemned, it is equivalent to imprisonment for life. Yet, it is probable that it will be given to the condemned, to their partisans and their protectors, to ameliorate their fate, and it may be to abridge the duration of their confinement. The punishment of the guilty has for its object a warning to those who might be disposed to follow in their footsteps. This is why very often punishment is not proportionate to the greatness of the crime in itself, but rather to the necessity and the difficulties that are to be hindered rather than repeated. But Fenianism is a crime which can only be committed under particular circumstances. When these circumstances cease to make their influence felt order is restored. For example, when the United States engage to execute, and cause to be executed, in good faith, the neutrality laws, we shall have nothing more to fear. The Government, in taking the resolution it has, has worthily vindicated the law, and responded fittingly to the unbecoming language of the Government of the United States. In the future, if our neighbors desire to befriend the Fenian prisoners, they must act in a different way to what they have done. If they persist, by culpable negligence, to leave our frontiers to the mercy of the first horde of brigands who wish to organize under the shades of the American flag, they may be assured that their *proteges* of to-day will expiate their crime even to the last minute, and that those who may be arrested under similar circumstances will be treated with all the severity of the law."

Central Eclipse of the Sun in the Island of Madeira, Southern Italy, &c.

From the Boston Traveller.

On Ash Wednesday, March 6, there will be an eclipse of the Sun, not visible in America, but very large throughout Europe, the Northern half of Africa and the West of Asia, and actually central in part of each of these three continents.

As the apparent diameter of the Moon on the 6th of March will be a little less than that of the Sun, the eclipse where central will be annular, but as the difference of the diameters is small or only 30″, where the Moon is low and about 20″, where near the meridian, the ring will be very narrow, its duration will not exceed two minutes at any place, and the distance between its northern and southern limits not be more than 80 miles.

The path of the centre first touches the earth at sunrise at a point in the Atlantic in lat. 33½ N., lon. 32½ W., thence passes in a nearly east direction over the Island of Madeira, Morocco and Algeria, to the Mediterranean: thence northeasterly across Italy and the Adriatic to Dalmatia, the west of European Turkey, Transylvania, Moldavia, Russia in Europe and in Asia to lat. 67° N., lon. 90° E., where at sunset it leaves the earth, having been upon it 2 hours and 21 minutes.

The eclipse will be annular and nearly central at the City of Funchal, in Madeira; at Fez, Mequinez, &c., in Morocco; Bona, Constantina and Colo in Algeria; Salerno, Paestum, Amalfi; Pompeii and other places near and S. E. of Naples; at Barletta, &c., on the Adriatic; at Cattaro, in Dalmatia; Orsova, on the Danube, Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, and at several small places in its longitudinal course in Russia, but it will not be annular (though nearly so) at Gibraltar, Tangier, Algers, Cagliari, Spalatro, Buda, &c., which are north of the northern limit of the ring, or at Tunis, Palermo, Adrianople, Bucharest, Odessa or Kasan, which are south of the southern limit thereof.

The City of Naples is by computation within this northern line, yet so little, that it is doubtful whether the eclipse will be annular there; perhaps it may be so in the eastern part of this great city and not annular in the western, but at the City of Salerno, thirty-three miles E. S. E. from Naples by railroad, the eclipse will be nearly central and the duration of the ring almost two minutes.

An annular eclipse of the sun at any particular place is of rare occurrence. It is, of course, not attended by the grandeur and sublimity which accompany that most magnificent of all phenomena, a total obscuration, but it is very beautiful, especially when the ring is as narrow as it will be on the 6th of March. So that the sight of this eclipse, where central or nearly so, may be an inducement to some of the visitors to Southern Italy, usually so numerous in the Spring, to make their visit to Salerno and the ruins of Paestum on the above day.

The last eclipse of this kind in the United States took place on Oct. 19, 1865; it was well observed at Chalreston, S. C., where the duration of the ring, in consequence of the very great distance of the moon, was eight and one-quarter minutes. The last annular eclipse in Massachusetts, Vermont, New-Hampshire and Maine occurred on May 26, 1854; the next one in this country in the same States will happen on Sept. 29, 1875.

The next total eclipse [illegible] will take place on Aug. 7, 1869—when the shadow of the moon will pass over part of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina.

Obituary.

The record of the death of GEORGE COGGILL, Esq., at his residence, No. 288 Fifth-avenue, on the 11th inst., will awaken many memories of the past in our mercantile community. There is probably no older New-York merchant now living of any prominence. He came to this City from England in 1811, one of those old-fashioned, well-educated English mer[illegible] than was Mr. COGGILL at the time of his de[illegible] chants who gave tone and character to our business relations, which have been so well sustained by their successors.

He was for many years at the head of the wool trade in this country. Mr. COGGILL continued his English connection for many years, and his correspondents abroad of the old houses of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., FIELDEN & Co., PICKERSGILL & Co. and GEORGE PEABODY & Co., of London, will join his friends here in deep regret at the loss of a man who did such great credit to the name of a New-York merchant.

In all the relations of society, as a Christian gentleman, a kind friend, a generous benefactor and a fond parent, he will long be remembered. At the advanced age of eighty-six, in the possession of all his faculties, surrounded by a large and affectionate family and cherished friends, he has gone to his reward.

Scented Showers.

When drops of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS fall in aromatic showers on thousands of handkerchiefs every day, who can deny that it is the reigning perfume?

A Point on Which All Physicians Agree.

Out of ten thousand regular physicians you cannot find one who will not say that *stimulants* and *invigorants* are absolutely necessary in medical practice. And yet in bygone years humane practitioners have hesitated to administer them, because the fiendish ingenuity of wretches who make merchandise of human infirmities had so polluted and deteriorated them that the remedy was deemed as dangerous as the disease. This perplexity is happily done away with. Physicians know, because the first analytical chemists of the age have demonstrated the fact, that HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are absolutely and entirely free from all pernicious elements. Hence they have been introduced into the United States Army, and are accepted, whereon the testimony of the wise, the intelligent and the philanthropic is rated at its just value, as the best protective against and cure for all diseases arising from impurity in the air or other unhealthy climate influences, that has ever been tested by experience. In cases of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, we state without qualification or reservation, that the Bitters are as nearly infallible as anything prepared by human skill can be.

New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

Card from Ball, Black & Co.

For two months past rumors have been rife that we had failed, or suspended.

To state, simply but emphatically, *that there is no foundation whatever for such reports*, will, we are confident, satisfy the many friends of our house who so flatteringly have sympathized with our *supposed* disaster.

It has been a question with us whether it was necessary to make this public denial: but as the report has now appeared in print, and even been reëchoed from Europe, perhaps it is better that we should do so.

It is now verging on half a century since the establishment of our house, and none of our paper has ever been dishonored; and, if we may be excused for discounting the events of the future, we feel certain that such a contingency is scarcely possible.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Jewelers,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, 5th January, 1867.

Rupture.

P. E. MINOR, M. D., cures rupture permanently, on young or old, in from 4 to 8 weeks, without operation, by the use of an external remedy, with or without furnishing a truss, without hindrance from business. Cures guaranteed. References at his rooms, No. 484 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

COGGILL.—On Friday, Jan. 11, at his residence, No. 288 5th-av., GEORGE COGGILL, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

FARNAM.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Friday morning, Jan. 11, JAMES FARNAM, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the honorary and active members of the Fourth Company, Seventh Regiment N. G., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 55 South 8th-st., on Sunday at 2 P. M.

HAMILL.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, of inflammation of the lungs, MARY FRANCES, only child of Henry F. and Ellie M. Hamill, aged 1 year, 1 month and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 357 West 15th-st., on Monday, Jan. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JEWESSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, GEORGE WALTER JEWESSON, M. D., in his 62d year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, from All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.

STRYKER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 11, of pleurisy, CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, aged 73 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 142 Livingston-st., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SPENCE.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 12, ABNOT SPENCE, Sr.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 86 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

TITUS.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, BRYANT TITUS, in the 89th year of his age.

WHAITE.—On Friday, Jan. 11, after a short illness, CHARLES B. WHAITE, aged 36 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 51 West 21st-st., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

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THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

POLITICAL.

THE YOUNG MEN'S POLITICAL UNION, of this and adjoining cities, will celebrate the passage of the Suffrage Bill in the District of Columbia on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1867, at the Cooper Institute. Rev. Dr. GARNET, of Washington, D. C., will deliver the oration. Other speakers are expected whose names will be announced hereafter. Admission 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.—This Mission is in a most prosperous condition. Day-school 9 to 2 o'clock; prayer-meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3 to 8 o'clock; Sunday-school from 2 to 3 o'clock, followed by short addresses and beautiful singing from 3 to 4 o'clock. On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 7 o'clock, several of the best singers in the Mission will attend the Missionary meeting of the Young Mens Christian Association, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton-av. and Gallatin-place, and sing some of their sweetest songs.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., junction of 7th-av. and Broadway. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Pilgrim in the Region of Darkness*. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Pastor's Bible Class at 3 P. M.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY MEETINGS. Discussion at 10½ A. M. on the *Immoral Influence of the New-York Herald*. At 3 P. M. on the *Moral Influence of Theatres*. At 7½ P. M. W. H. CHANEY, Esq., delivers the opening address before the Progressive Conference, on *Demoralizing Influence of Law*. General discussion afterward. Seats free.

CHURCH UNION COMMUNION.—THE second joint communion service of the Church of Christ in New-York will be celebrated in the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, 19th-st. and 5th-av. (Rev. Dr. Rice's,) SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Christians of every name invited.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 2D-av., corner of 11th-st. Rev. G. [illegible] DEMAREST, Pastor.—Services EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The first of a series of sermons on *Every-day Religion* will be delivered in the evening. Strangers always welcome.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., east of 2d-av.—Rev. W. F. COLLINS will preach at 10½ A. M.; the Pastor, Rev. C. B. FORD at 7 P. M. Seats free. SAMUEL HALSTED, Esq., of the Praying Band will assist at the protracted meetings of the ensuing week.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH lectures again at Everett Rooms, No. 1,298 Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 13, at 3½ o'clock. Subject—*Lessons for the Clergy, or a Comparison of the Stage, Pulpit and Press.*

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—A discourse on *Swedenborg's Memorable Relations* will be delivered THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his Church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*Common Sense and Religion*. Subject in the evening—*Christ and Jesus.*

AN UP-TOWN CHAPEL, WELL LIGHTed, heated, and seated for 800 persons, can be rented on Sundays and one or two week evenings. Apply at 727 6th-av.

40TH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Lexington-av. The Pastor, Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. H. M. BOOTH WILL PREACH IN the West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church on SABBATH DAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. JACKSON WILL PREACH on SUNDAY MORNING to the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. HAWKS, in the large chapel of the University on Washington-square. Services at 10½ o'clock. This chapel has been occupied solely by the congregation of the late Dr. Hawks for the past eighteen months, who will continue their services here until their removal to their new Memorial Chapel of the Holy Saviour in East 25th-st., now approaching completion. As there is another and smaller chapel in the University which is occupied by other congregations, and as the public announcements of services appear occasionally to conflict, this notice is given in explanation.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Missionary services SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON in every church. General meeting in Steinway Hall at 10½ o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, to be addressed by Rev. Bishop THOMSON, Rev. A. L. LONG of the Bulgarian Mission, and by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK. In the EVENING, in the same Hall, at 7½ o'clock, to be addressed by Rev. W. F. MALLALIEU of Boston, Maj.-Gen. C. B. FISKE, and Rev. Dr. O. H. TIFFANY of Chicago. Lieut.-Gov. CLAFLIN, of Boston, will preside. Music under the direction of Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS.

DEATH AND THE FUTURE LIFE.—A course of lectures on these subjects will be delivered in the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, in Livingston-st., near Court, Brooklyn by Rev. C. J. AGER, on successive Sunday evenings, beginning SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock. The subject of the lecture this evening will be *The Fundamental Error of the Prevailing Belief on the Above Subjects*. The regular morning service of the Brooklyn Society of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) is held in the same place every Sunday at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., of Dublin, hereby gives notice that he is writing a course of six lectures, to be delivered forthwith, as to the stupendous changes in society that will result from *The Principles of Life and the Restitution of all Things*, which he has announced to the congregations which met at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway. His ministerial testimony to the world on the subject as read in the Hall, may be had there gratis, and he may be seen by inquiring at No. 217 West Houston-st.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING BY THE GALIN METHOD.—Ten Free Lessons will be given by Mr. C. H. FARNHAM in the N. E. Congregational Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, commencing Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock; and (for the Church of the Holy Trinity) at Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., corner 41st-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, commencing Jan. 15. The public are invited.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. NEVIN WOODSIDE, pastor elect, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. P. S.—Rev. Nevin Woodside will be ordained and installed Pastor of the above church on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, instant, at 7½ o'clock. To each of these services the public are respectfully invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, will hold Divine worship at the French Church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at each service. In the evening the Rector, by request, will repeat the sermon delivered on Thanksgiving Day.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 13th inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts. by Rev. E. D. MURPHY, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

THE RENSELLAER Q. M. IS NOW IN session at the Freewill Baptist Church, in 17th-st., west of 6th-av. Conference meeting on SATURDAY, at 2½, and preaching at 7½ P. M. Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school meeting at 2 o'clock P. M. Several speakers are expected to be present to address the meeting. Singing by the school.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Public services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Free Lecture Lessons in vocal music are delivered by C. H. FARNHAM, at the Chapel of the Church, on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.—THE NEXT sermon in the course on Christian Education, will be preached in the Church of the Advent, 46th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. D. HILLHOUSE BUEL. Subject—*Elements of Parochial Success.*

C. N. CHANDLER, Secretary.

A MEETING FOR PRAYER UNDER the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Clerical Association will be held EVERY AFTERNOON NEXT WEEK, beginning MONDAY, 14th inst., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and east 42d-st., at 3½ o'clock. Clergymen and Christians of all denominations are cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, Pastor. During the completion of their Church edifice this congregation will worship in the Brooklyn Athenæum, cor. Atlantic and Clinton sts. One service each SUNDAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock, A. M. By order.

L. D. JUDD, Secretary.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery. The original Mission at the Points, No. 61 Park-st. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the improvement, order and singing of these children.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. DR. LANE, editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, will preach the annual missionary sermon at 10½ A. M.; Rev. HEMAN BANGS will preach at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE, UNDER INspiration, discourses before the First Society of Spiritualists in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*The Philosophy of Life, Death and Spirit Birth*, and *Moses, the Prophet of Sinai*. Conference at 3 o'clock. Public invited.

REV. THOMAS E. VERMILYE, D. D., will preach before the Medical Students' Christian Union on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, in the church on 5th-av. and 29th-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Medical students and practitioners are cordially invited to attend.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., will preach his annual sermon to the children of the congregation and Sabbath-school on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. to the young women, from *Solomon's Proverbs on Women.*

ST. TIMOTHY'S PROT. EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 54th-st., west of 8th-av.—Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, Rector of St. Luke's Church, will preach before the Young Men's Association of St. Timothy's Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 13. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPISCOPAL)—Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D., assistant. SUNDAY services in the morning at 10½ o'clock; afternoon, 3½. Strangers will be furnished with seats.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE (late Free Episcopal Chapel) 3d av., between 72d and 73d sts.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. Prof. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR will preach on Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock.

CITY MISSION.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN behalf of the New-York City Mission will be held SABBATH EVENING, 13th instant, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, Rev. Dr. ADAMS and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, AT Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Communicants' meeting last Saturday evening in every month, at 8 o'clock.

REV. DR. WASHBURN WILL PREACH in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, in behalf of "The Sheltering Arms," repeating, by request, the sermon delivered by him last Winter. A collection will be made for the institution.

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN, THE POETIC Medium from Boston, will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning free, evening 10 cents admission.

PREACHING EXTRAORDINARY.—S. S. SNOW, Herald of the Coming King of Glory, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Burning of the World.*

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., near 3d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., and every night during the week, by Rev. J. A. WOOD. Special attention given to the subject of Christian purity. Seats free, and everybody welcome.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av., Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY—84th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND, Minister. Episcopal services every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, to which the public are cordially invited. Seats are free.

REV. DR. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, Rector of St. Mark's Church, will preach in All Saints' Church, in Henry-st., corner Scammel, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 13. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 3 and 7½ P. M.; the afternoon service for deaf mutes.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av. SUNDAY, Jan. 13, preaching by the pastor, Rev. G. C. ESRAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The Field is the World.* Evening subject—*The Law of Expression.*

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. ESRAY. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. Services on SUNDAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by URBAN C. BREWER, Pastor. Immersion morning and evening.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF OUR LORD, southwest corner 8th-av. and 34th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

REV. URIAH SCOTT WILL PREACH on SUNDAY at the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. HYATT SMITH AND OTHERS will address "The Metropolitan Bible Union" on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, at 7½ P. M., in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., near 7th-av.

REV. FRANCIS VINTON, S. T. D., WILL repeat at Trinity Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 13, the sermon preached by him at the recent Centennial Celebration of St. Paul's Chapel.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Evening service at 7½.

A CLERICAL WANT SUPPLIED.—A new steel plate marriage certificate, chaste and pretty, designed by Rev. H. J. Fox, D. D. Published by E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., N. Y.

RT. REV. DR. RANDALL, MISSIONARY Bishop of Colorado, will preach in the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, 54th-st. and 5th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.—REV. J. B. CAMPBELL will preach in this Church on next SUNDAY, morning and afternoon. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—CORNER Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. Dr. IRVING, Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The Rector will preach both MORNING and AFTERNOON.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and undertaker, No. 316 6th-av.

THE "PALATINE LIGHT."

An Explanation of the Phenomenon.

From the Boston Transcript.

Hon. W. P. SHEFFIELD, late member of Congress from Rhode Island, and a native of Block Island, has sent to the Newport *Mercury* a copy of a letter on the strange fire-spectre seen off Block Island, which is the subject of WHITTIER's poem in the *Atlantic*, and which probably furnished the hint of DANA's powerful sea story of "The Buccaneer." The letter was written by Dr. A. C. WILLEY, a physician on the island, to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, LL.D., of New-York.

It will be seen that the writer supposes that the ship was designedly cast away to conceal the murder of its passengers. A gentleman of high standing, I. P. HAZARD, Esq., of Rhode Island, in a recent letter, says: "The *Palatine* had the misfortune, some 150 years ago, to fall into the hands that are ever ready to plunder where wrecks are plenty, whether in Fujee or Britain. The horrors of the scene were unusual, but no more than might be expected, as at that day Newport itself was a nest of distillers of rum and stealers of negroes, mollified, to be sure, with a pretty fair admixture of pirates, who, by some strange idiosyncracy of the times, were considered more worthy of the gallows than the others. The unfortunate ship was plundered and fired, and a man named BALL, passing in a boat among the struggling crew, refused succor to the drowning, and cut off with his sword the arm of a lady who desperately seized the gunwale of his boat."

Mr. HAZARD says that in the Autumn of 1820 two members of the Legislature from Block Island, Messrs. SHEFFIELD and CARD, called at his father's house, and, the weather being spoken of, SHEFFIELD thought it would be fair on the morrow. But a few moments after, turning to his colleague, "Mr. CARD," he asked, "did we not see 'The Palatine' last night?" "Yes," was the reply. "Ah, then," said he, turning to Mr. HAZARD's father, "we shall probably have stormy weather." Mr. HAZARD mentions a gentleman of high respectability, residing at the extremity of Point Judith, who recently stated to him that he had himself twice seen the phantom fire-ship.

BLOCK ISLAND, Dec. 10, 1811.

DEAR SIR: In a former letter I promised to give you an account of the singular light which is sometimes seen from this place. I now hasten to fulfill my engagement. I should long since have communicated the fact to the literary world, but was unwilling to depend wholly upon the information of others, when by a little delay there was a probability of my receiving ocular demonstration. I have not, however, been so fortunate in this respect, as I could wish, having had only two opportunities of viewing this phenomenon. My residing nearly six miles from the shore which lies next to the region of exhibition, and behind elevated ground, has prevented me from seeing it so frequently, perhaps, as I might otherwise have done. The people who have always lived here are so familiarized to the sight that they never think of giving notice to those who do not happen to be present, or even of mentioning it afterward, unless they hear some particular inquiries made.

This curious irradiation rises from the ocean near the northern part of the island. Its appearance is nothing different from a blaze of fire; whether it actually touches the water, or merely hovers over it, is uncertain, for I am informed that no person has been near enough to decide accurately. It beams with various magnitudes, and appears to bear no more analogy to the *ignus fatuus* than it does to the aurora borealis. Sometimes it is small, resembling the light through a distant window; at others expanding to the highness of a ship with all her canvas spread. When large, it displays either a pyramidical form, or three constant streams. In the latter case, the streams are somewhat blended together at the bottom, but separate and distinct at the top, while the middle one rises higher than the other two. It may have the same appearance when small, but owing to distance and surrounding vapors cannot be clearly perceived. This light often seems to be in a constant state of mutation: decreasing by degrees it becomes invisible, or resembles a lucid point, then shining anew, sometimes with a sudden flare, at others by a gradual increasement, to its former size. Often the mutability regards the lustre only, becoming less and less bright until it disappears or nothing but a pale outline can be discerned of its full size, then resuming its full splendor in the manner before related.

The duration of its greatest and least state of illumination is not commonly more than three minutes; this inconstancy, however, does not appear in every instance.

After the radiance seems to be totally extinct it does not always return in the same place, but is not unfrequently seen shining at some inconsiderable distance from which it disappeared. In this transfer of locality it seems to have no certain line of direction.

When most expanded, this blaze is generally wavering like the flame of a torch. At one time it appears stationary—at another progressive. It is seen at all seasons of the year, and for the most part in the calm weather which precedes an easterly or southerly storm. It has, however, been noticed during a severe northwestern gale, and when no storm immediately followed. Its continuance is sometimes but transient, at others throughout the night, and it has been known to appear several nights in succession.

This blaze actually emits luminous rays. A gentleman, whose house is situated near the sea, informs me that he has known it to illuminate considerably the walls of his room through the windows. This happens only when the light is within half a mile of the shore; for it is often seen blazing at six or seven miles distance, and strangers suppose it to be a vessel on fire.

Having given a concise but general description of this unusual radiance, in which I have been aided by the concurrent testimony of divers veritable characters, I will now offer you those observations afforded me by the opportunities I have had for visiting it myself. The first time I beheld it was at evening twilight, in February, 1810. It was large and gently lambent, very bright, broad at the bottom and terminating acutely upward. From each side seemed to issue rays of faint light, similar to those perceptible in any blaze placed in the open air at night. It continued about fifteen minutes from the time I first observed it; then gradually became smaller until more dim, and it was entirely extinguished.

I saw it again on the evening of Dec. 20. It was then small, and I supposed it to be a light on board of some vessel, but I was soon undeceived. It moved along, apparently parallel to the shore, for about two miles in the time that I was riding one, at a moderate pace. An ascent of ground then hid it for a few minutes from my view. Passing this I observed it about half way back to the place where it had commenced its vagrant career. I then stopped to observe it more attentively. The light then remained still for some time, then moved off quickly for several rods, and made a halt, thus being in a state of alternate motion and rest. Its magnitude and lustre were subject to the same unsteadiness described above.

This lucid meteor has long been known by the name of the Palatine Light. By the ignorant and superstitious it is thought to be supernatural. Its appellation originated from that of a ship called the *Palatine*, which was designedly cast away at this place, in the beginning of the last century, in order to conceal, as tradition reports, the inhuman treatment and murder of some of its unfortunate passengers. From this time, it is said, the Palatine Light appeared, and there are many who firmly believe it to be a ship of fire, to which their fantastic and distempered imaginations figure masts, ropes and flowing sails.

The cause of this "roving brightness" is a curious subject for philosophical investigation. Some, perhaps, will suppose it will depend upon a peculiar modification of electricity; others upon the inflammation of phlogistous (hydrogenous) gas. But there are, possibly, many other means, unknown to us, by which light may be devolved from those materials with which it is latently associated, by the power of mechanical affinities.

I have stated to you facts, but feel a reluctance to hazard any speculations. These I leave to you and to other acute researchers of created things. Your opinion I would be much pleased with.

I remain yours, &c., AARON C. WILLEY.

Hon. S. L. MITCHELL.

The Murder of Maine Soldiers in South Carolina.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1867.

The Secretary of War to-day sent to the House about a thousand pages of manuscript matter relative to the murder of the three Maine soldiers in South Carolina in October, 1865. The documents embrace the entire proceedings before the Military Commission by which the alleged murderers were tried; a large number of petitions and memorials and letters addressed to the President in behalf of the condemned prisoners; the record of the proceedings consequent upon the refusal of Gen. SICKLES to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by a South Carolina Judge; the various orders of the President in the case; the correspondence relative to the final release of the prisoners from Fort Delaware on a writ issued by Justice HALL, and other details. The papers show that all four of the prisoners were found guilty, that JAMES C. KEYS and F. G STOWERS were sentenced to death, and ROBERT KEYS and ELISHA BYRUM to imprisonment for life at Concord, New-Hampshire. The death sentence was to have been executed at Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor, April 27, 1866, but on the 24th of April Gen. SICKLES, by order of the President, directed the suspension of the sentence till further orders. The other parties remained in confinement at that point all through the Spring and Summer, and at once petitions began to pour in praying the President to set aside the sentence entirely and allow the prisoners to be discharged, or at least to order their trial before a civil tribunal. Some of these petitions bear the names of hundreds of women. The President was appealed to as the savior of the country, and the true friend of the South; meetings were held in various parts of South Carolina and Georgia, at which resolutions of indignation, sympathy and entreaty were passed; the influence of the Masonic Order was brought to bear upon the Executive in behalf of STOWERS and KEYES; Gov. ORR said they were gentlemen of the highest respectability, and that their execution would be a horrid crime, nothing less than judicial murder; Ex-Gov. JOSEPH BROWN, of Georgia, said he could not believe for a moment that STOWERS was a murderer, and he implored the President to step between him and the vengeance of the Commission; Mr. BONHAM, Ex-Representative in Congress from South Carolina, was confident neither of the gentlemen was guilty as charged, and the President could not do less than give them a trial in the civil courts; another South Carolinian declared in most impassioned manner that no Charleston Jury would have found them guilty on the evidence before the Commission; another denounced the Court for allowing freedmen to testify, and declared that the result of this trial proved the incapacity of the negro to tell the truth; the rebel Gen. G. P. SMITH writes to the President as his "dear friend," and indorses KEYES and STOWERS as true men and Southern gentlemen who could not be guilty of the crime with which they were charged; Mrs. STOWERS wrote a long letter to the President in her husband's behalf; HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON earnestly implored the executive clemency, and urged that the men be turned over to the Courts; ALEX. H. STEPHENS is satisfied that STOWERS could not have done this deed, and commends the case to the special attention of the President; finally, WM. H. TRESCOTT comes up here with a forty-page document indorsed by Gov. ORR, Gen. CONNOR and others, and labors with the Executive for two or three days. The result of all this effort, joined with the representations of the counsel, whose name does not appear in these papers, was, that on the 23d of July, 1866, the President issued an order commuting the sentence of KEYES and STOWERS to imprisonment for life, and designating the Tortugas as the place of confinement of all four of the prisoners. A week later, July 31, the President, and not the Secretary of War, as has been stated in some of the papers, issued a second order changing the place of confinement from Tortugas to Fort Delaware.

There is nothing in the correspondence to show why this change was made. The prisoners were removed from Charleston Harbor to Fort Delaware in the latter part of August.

Nothing more is heard of them till the 9th of last November, when Capt. HOWARD, commanding at Fort Delaware, notifies Adjutant-Gen. TOWNSEND, of the War Department, that he had been served with a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of the four men, which is returnable on Nov. 14. He adds that these are the men in whose case Gen. SICKLES refused to obey a similar writ in Charleston. Gen. TOWNSEND writes on the following day by order of the Secretary of War, and directs Capt. HOWARD to confer with the District-Attorney of Delaware, who has received instructions from the Attorney-General in relation to the writ, and will make proper return thereon. On the same day Gen. TOWNSEND sent to the District-Attorney copies of all papers in the War Department which bear upon the case, and asked him to call on the Secretary of War for further aid if necessary. On the 12th of November the District-Attorney asked Gen. TOWNSEND for authority showing that these men were rightfully tried before a military commission. On the 14th, the Judge-Advocate-General, Mr. HOLT, replied at some length, citing law for the course pursued by the military, and concluded by saying: "It is held that the status of war continued to exist in the rebel States, and, therefore, the prisoners were properly under military jurisdiction until peace was proclaimed by competent political authority through the President."

The record closes with a brief letter from Capt. HOWARD, under date of Nov. 21, 1866, in which he says the prisoners were that day discharged from custody on the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Justice HALL. Singularly enough, as it appears, the return of the District-Attorney to the writ is not given, neither are the instructions to him from the Attorney-General furnished. It is probable that another effort will be made to get these and two or three other important documents bearing upon the matter.

DIXON.

The Meteoric Shower in Turkey.

The following letter from Dr. A. T. PRATT, a physician, and also a missionary in the service of the American Board, at Marash, Turkey, has been received by Prof. NEWTON, of Yale College:

MARASH, Turkey, Nov. 19, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I hope you were favored to see with your own eyes the meteoric shower of the 13th on even a greater scale than was our fortune; but even then perhaps will not be unwilling to know how it was in Northern Syria.

We had been in expectation of this event, but not having any strength to spare we could not keep watch all night, so we depended on an occasional look. After midnight, we did not look out till 2:15 A. M., when they were decidedly frequent. Miss SPENCER, who is living with us, being called, we went out and took our station to count them, with result as follows:

	N. W.	S. W.	Total.
From 3 to 3:15	200	298	498
From 3:15 to 3:30	300	566	866
From 3:30 to 3:45	486	662	1,148

They were so numerous after this as to make it impossible to count them; falling by dozens and scores at a time till about 4:30, when from 4:30 to 4:40, in southwest, were counted 200—the number having sensibly decreased—when we were compelled to leave the field.

All the meteors radiated from the same *space* in the heavens, (hardly the same point,) i. e. that between Y. and E. Leonis, and passed thence in every direction, only two or three being observed which did not conform to this law.

The meteors were observed by many, and the Mussulmans are shaking their heads over them as bad omens for their faith.

I remain yours, A. T. PRATT.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Journal* of the 7th says: "We are authorized to announce Hon. ROBERT MALLORY as a candidate for Congress in this district. In the place to which he now aspires he served with unsurpassed efficiency throughout the most eventful and memorable period of the Republic. Our District has never had a more faithful and efficient Representative than he, and we do not believe that it ever will have. In ability, in address, in diligence, in Congressional standing, in fidelity to his constituents, in devotion to the Constitution, and in every other important particular, Mr. MALLORY has proved himself to be a model Representative."

Candidates for United States Senator in Kentucky are somewhat numerous, but it is stated that among the most prominent are the following: With the Union or Radical Party, Hon. JOHN A. PRALL is the favorite; with the Democratic or rebel party, L. W. POWELL, AARON HARDING and GARRETT DAVIS; with the Conservative Party, JOHN M. HARLAN, L. H. ROUSSEAU and THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE. In numbers the Radicals can now number forty-seven, and are undoubtedly the strongest party in the Legislature. The rebel party is next in strength, and the Conservatives weakest of all.

The Nashville *Press* states, on the authority of a gentleman who has returned from Montgomery, Ala., that the people in that locality are willing to acquiesce in the Constitutional Amendment, if they can be assured that it will be productive of any benefit, and constitute a finality. There is a growing respect for Congress, and a disposition to accept what it may enact, and carry it out in good faith, for the reason that it is believed to express the determination of the American people.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* states that Hon. JACOB H. ELA, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District of that State, will poll the entire vote of his party, and will receive the earnest support of Messrs. WHEELER, MARSTON and ROLLINS, his able competitors in the Convention. Also, that he will be elected by a large majority, reports of a "bolt" to the contrary notwithstanding.

An effort is being made among the workingmen of Connecticut to bring the labor question into the canvass for the next State election, and it is said a weekly paper is to be started in Rockville by some of the Democratic managers to push the thing along.

Hon. FRANKLIN CORWIN, the new Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, is a nephew of the late Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio.

Capt. E. A. GRAVES, of Lebanon, Ky., is announced as a candidate for Congress. The Louisville *Journal* states that he is a gentleman of strong talent and great energy of character, and entirely sound upon the important questions now at issue before the country.

Several Democratic Conventions in Kentucky have recommended Ex-Gov. JOHN L. HELM for Governor, and LAZARUS W. POWELL for United States Senator. BASIL DUKE and Gen. PRESTON, of the extinct Confederacy, are also mentioned for the honors of Governorship.

The Democracy of Woodford County, Ky., have instructed their representatives to vote for Hon. L. W. POWELL for United States Senator. The Democracy of Warren County have expressed a preference for Hon. J. L. HELM for Governor and Hon. J. S. BARLOW for Lieutenant-Governor.

The names of Hon. JOHN W. SANBURN, of Carrol County, and Hon. E. A. HIBBARD and Col. T. J. WHIPPLE, of Belknap, are mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Congress in the New-Hampshire First District.

A large number of voters in Mason County, Ky., have published a card requesting Hon. SAMUEL MCKEE, present member of Congress from the Kentucky Ninth District, to become a candidate for reelection.

Dr. J. R. BUCHANAN, in a public speech at Newcastle, Ky., on Monday, announced himself as a candidate for Congress at the ensuing election, and formally declined the contest for Governor.

Capt. E. A. GRAVES is announced as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Kentucky. BOYD WINCHESTER, Esq., is a candidate in the Louisville district.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Observer and Reporter* announces that a Democratic Convention will be held in Lexington on Jan. 30, to select a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress.

A Louisville special predicts that either R. H. STANTON or L. W. POWELL will be the next United States Senator from Kentucky; STANTON being thought to have the inside track.

The Upper House of the Colorado Legislature has rejected, by a vote of 7 to 1, a bill to enfranchise colored people.

The Nashville *Press and Times* favors the renomination of Gov. BROWNLOW.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Abstracts of Bills.

OPENING OF STREETS AND AVENUES IN NEW-YORK.

Senator LA BAU introduced a bill amending the law of 1862, "To Prevent Fraud in the Opening of Streets and Avenues," as follows:

SECTION 1. The compensation of the Commissioners in any proceedings to be commenced for the opening or altering of any street, avenue or park in the City of New-York, north of Fourteenth-street, shall be $4 per day to each Commissioner.

SEC. 5. No costs or expenses of any description shall be allowed in such proceeding, or charged on any land affected thereby, except the compensation of the Commissioners, and the necessary clerical hire in making and correcting maps, profiles, keeping the accounts, &c., &c.

The Clerks and Surveyors shall be employed by the Commissioners of Central Park, and all the costs and charges shall be made and incurred under the direction of the Commissioners of the Central Park.

The West Side Association favor this change.

LADIES' EDUCATIONAL UNION.

Senator LOW introduced a bill to allow the above-named institution to change its name to "The Patriot Orphan Home and Institute for Disabled Soldiers and Respectable Aged Indigent Men." The object is the maintaining and educating the children of deceased or disabled soldiers, also sick or disabled soldiers and indigent men. $200,000 is to be appropriated for the purchase of land and erection of buildings thereon.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Senator PIERSON introduced a bill amending the charter of this Company as follows:

SECTION 2. The said corporation shall have power to make insurance for fidelity of persons holding places of trust, public and private, and to become security as required by law. The capital to be $100,000, with power to increase to $500,000, divided into shares of $50 each.

IN RELATION TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senator PIERSON introduced a bill providing that any mutual company that has heretofore or may be organized may issue policies, providing that the assured in such policies shall not participate in the profits of such company, and that in lieu of scrip the said company may stipulate for and take a premium, or may make a cash deduction from the premiums paid on such non-participating policies, though such mode or manner of doing business may not be declared in the charter of such company.

MERCHANTS' JOINT-STOCK AND SECURITY COMPANY.

Senator PIERSON introduced a bill—which names as corporators Chas. H. Godard, Josiah Macy, Jr., M. C. Greene, George Rice, Frank W. Allen, Jesse C. Dayton, Hassam H. Wheeler—of above-named Company. The capital stock not to exceed $1,000,000, in shares of $100 each.

The Company may have the power to guarantee the payment of any promissory note, bill of exchange, contract, bond, &c.; to receive and sell goods on consignment; to receive on storage bullion, merchandise, stocks and contracts, and act as real estate agents generally.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY IN NEW-YORK.

Senator LENT introduced a bill providing that Origen Vandenburgh, William A. Whitbeck, Edwin D. Morgan, Marshall O. Roberts, Cort. Palmer, Thomas B. Van Buren, Isaac M. Schermerhorn, Samuel B. Ruggles, Edward Schell, John A. Livingston, J. Monroe Taylor, Bayard Clark, Frank S. Allen, Jonathan Edgar, Charles G. Smull, E. H. Kimbark, James A. Coleman, Edward P. Carpenter, Philip G. Weaver, Joseph Dixon, Roderick F. Clow, Josh. G. Abbe, Cor. A. Runkle, Bronk van Loon and W. G. Hunt shall be the corporators of above-named Company, who propose to construct under ground a sub-way or ways and operate therein a railway, with two or more tracks, for the conveyance of passengers, freight, &c. The motive power used to be steam. The following is the proposed route: Commencing at the Battery southeasterly from Bowling-green; thence northerly under Broadway to and under Fourteenth-street to Union-square, to Broadway, and continuing as near as may be under the latter-named street to Eighth-avenue, passing in its course under the southeasterly side of Madison-square; thence from Broadway and Eighth-avenue westerly by such route as may be most convenient to a connection with the Hudson River Railroad at the upper part of the City.

The same Company may construct a like road from the most convenient point on the route to the Harlem Railroad.

The Metropolitan Board of Police shall see to the comfort and cleanliness of the cars and railway.

The rate of fare not to exceed 2½ cents per mile, but no fare shall be less than five cents.

No water pipes to be disturbed without the consent of the Croton Board.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Senator FOLGER introduced a bill providing that any person who by act or neglect, ill treat, overdrive, overload, abuse, torture, torment, beat or deprive of necessary sustenance any living creature, every such offender shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor.

Any person who shall in any way be interested in keeping any bull, bear, dog, cock or other creature for fighting purposes, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor every time they offend against the act.

In conveying animals from place to place, they are to receive sustenance and rest at least every twenty-four hours.

Every person using dogs for the purpose of drawing carts, carriages, &c., shall take out a license therefor.

IN RELATION TO CERTAIN PUBLIC PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Senator MURPHY introduced a bill providing that the several pieces and parcels of grounds, parks and squares in the City of New-York, and the sidewalks, fences and trees adjacent thereto, hereinafter mentioned, shall be under the care of the Commissioners of the Central Park, giving them exclusive control of the care and keeping in order of the same. The following are the parks named in the bill: Madison-square, Madison Park, Stuyvesant Park, Stuyvesant-square, Tompkins-square, Union-place, Abingdon Park, Mission Park, Park on Grove-street, Mount Morris-square, Washington-square, Hamilton-square, Reservoir-square and Distributing Reservoir, the Bowling-green, the Battery, Duane-street Park, and all that portion of Park-avenue between the proposed carriage-ways.

THE METROPOLITAN CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

Senator LENT gave notice of a bill providing for the appointment of five Commissioners by the Governor, with the advice of the Senate, to constitute a Board to be designated as above mentioned. The Department shall assume the general charge and supervision of the Croton Aqueduct and Lake, and all appurtenances attached thereto; the supply of water to the City; the collection of revenues arising therefrom, and the execution of all measures necessary to the proper working and management of affairs in connection with supplying the City of New-York with good water, assuming all the powers now vested in the Croton Aqueduct Department of the City of New-York.

ASSESSING PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Senator FOLGER gave notice of a bill which will provide that the Board of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York, shall hereafter be composed of four persons, residents of the City, who shall hold office for six years each. The present Commissioners shall hold office for six years. The Government by and with the consent of the Senate shall appoint the fourth Commissioner. The salary of each Commissioner to be $6,000.

The Board may appoint twelve persons to act as Deputy Tax Commissioners to aid them in their work.

The assessments on real estate to be made between the 1st Monday in September and the 2d Monday in January, every year. Everything in relation to taxes on real or personal estate, or arrears of taxes shall hereafter be committed to the management of this Board.

Mr. BLAIR introduced a bill providing that no property shall be exempt from levy or sale upon a judgment issued for labor or services performed by any female when such amount does not exceed $25.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill providing for the appropriating of $500,000 toward the erection of a new Capitol.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a bill naming as corporators of the above-named road, Samuel Thompson, Frank Thompson, Wm. D. Veeder, Nathan Comstock, Beman Brockway, Robt. D. Radcliffe, W. B. Davenport and John J. Walsh.

The proposed route commences in Whitehall-slip, hence along Whitehall-st. to Pearl, to Broad to South William, to William and North William, to Chatham, to Mott-street, to Pearl, to New-Bowery, to James-street, to Chatham, across to Mott-street, to Bleecker-street, to Bowery, to Third-avenue, to Twenty-third-street, to Lexington-avenue, to Fifty-ninth-street, to Fifth-avenue, to One Hundred and Twentieth, to New-avenue, west to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, to Fifth-avenue, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, to Eleventh-avenue, to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, with turnouts, &c., &c.

CHRISTOPHER-STREET RAILROAD.

The bill introduced by Mr. CREAMER names as corporators Allen D. Tracy, W. M. Parks, J. H. Coleman, A. Henry Ward, Charles H. Phelps, Samuel B. White, A. F. Brainerd, Samuel B. Brick, H. B. Anderson and Daniel Rose.

The route commences at Christopher-street, along North River to Ninth-street, to Avenue A, to East Tenth-street, to West Tenth-street, to West-street, to Christopher-street. Also, commencing at foot of Courtlandt-street, North River, across Broadway to Maiden-lane, to South-street, to Burling-slip, returning along John-street, across Broadway to Dey-street, to West-street, to Courtlandt-street. Also, from Duane-street, North River, along West to Chamber-street, to James-slip, to East River; returning along to James-slip, to Chambers-street, to Duane-street, to North River. Also, from Thirtieth-street, North River, to Tenth-avenue, to Twenty-sixth-street, to Second-avenue, to Twenty-third-street, to East River; returning along to Twenty-seventh-street to commencement. Also, from One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, North River, to Mannattan-street; to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, to Harlem River.

AVENUE C RAILROAD.

Mr. OAKEY introduced a bill naming as corporators A. B. Darling, O. D. Thompson, Isaac H. Smith, Charles Cole, John McKinley, Edward Cobb, Matthew Marshall, Joseph A. Kernan, W. H. Devoe, James Green, Henry O. Wooding, Charles O. Wooten and Charles H. Davis. The proposed road is to commence at Avenue C, to Third-street, to Great Jones-street, to Amity-street, to Sixth-avenue, to Carmine-street, to Clarkson-street, to Washington-street, to Beade-street, to West-street, to Chambers-street, to Greenwich-street, to West Tenth-street, to Tenth-street, to the East River.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET RAILROAD.

The bill introduced by Mr. BUCK for the construction of this road names as corporators G. P. Berger, Jno. S. Allen, Irvin B. Crawford, Chas. Johnson, Wm. Adams and Gilbert Dean. The road commences at Twenty-third-street, at ferry on East River, along to Lexington-avenue, to Twenty-seventh-street, to Eleventh-avenue, to Thirty-fourth-street, to the Hudson River; also from Eleventh-avenue along to Twenty-eighth-street, to Lexington-avenue, to Twenty-seventh-street, to the place of beginning.

BROKERAGE FEES.

The bill introduced by Mr. LITTLEJOHN proposes that no person shall directly or otherwise, unless upon an express contract fixing a different compensation, take or receive more than $1 for brokerage or soliciting or procuring a loan of $100, and in same proportion for other amounts, nor more than 50 cents for renewing any bond, bill or note given for such loan or for any counter bond, or other security concerning the same.

BOATS WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Mr. GRIDLEY introduced a bill providing that the Board of Metropolitan Police shall procure a register of the name and number and description of all boats and vessels for which licenses are issued, and may charge for their trouble as follows:

For every person licensed to attend shipping, $20; junk-boats, $10; for every boat kept for hire for pleasure, $1; for fishing-boats, $1.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

The bill presented by Mr. DONOHOE provides that no person within the City of New-York shall hold more than one political or municipal office at one time; and no person appointed to hold an office under the Federal, State, City or County Government shall be qualified to hold any other office under the City or County Government while filling such appointment.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Late Reciprocity Treaty, and the Importation of Lumber from Canada—The Exemption from Duty of Unmanufactured Articles—To What Extent May Manufacture Proceed Without Excluding the Article from Exemption?

The United States vs. J. S. Quinby and another case.—This action is brought to recover of the defendants for duties alleged to be due upon certain lumber imported by them from Canada, which is described as "split white ash timber," designed mostly to be used in the manufacture of the land shovel-handle. They are described as *straight square pieces of timber*, of one and three-fourth inches in thickness, and four feet long, and are made into shovel-handles by being turned in a lathe. The only process of manufacture through which they had passed was that of being split into the size and shape described.

The defence set up is that the property is made free of duty by article three of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the acts of Congress giving it effect. That treaty exempts from duty "the growth and product of the British Colonies;" and, among other articles specifically mentioned, "unmanufactured timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part." The splitting of the timber imported, it is argued, was no part of the manufacture of the shovel handles, but was a mode adopted to reduce the size and weight of the timber for convenience in removing it from the place of its growth. The splitting is done by hand, while the manufacture of the shovel handles is exclusively by machinery. They are, therefore, claimed to be the raw material of the shovel handle.

Upon the trial below, in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, there was a division of opinion, and the following questions were certified to this Court for determination:

Whether the timber described in the declaration and proof was liable to duty, or whether the same was free of duty, by the Reciprocity Treaty, and the laws and acts of Congress relative thereto?

Whether they are importable free of duty under the treaty of Sept. 9, 1854, with Great Britain?

Whether, under the said treaty and the acts of Congress passed to carry the same into effect, any lumber other than such as is round, hewed or sawed is made free of duty?

The Government contends that the timber is not free of duty, because it was in part manufactured by being split into the form and shape of the shovel handle in the one case, and into the form and shape of the stave in the other. That any process that put the timber into that shape required for the manufacture of any article, so that it could not be sold as mere lumber capable of being used for any purpose whatever, but only for the particular purpose for which it was intended, was such an application of the handiwork of man as made the timber more than mere lumber, because it became manufactured to such an extent that it was rendered unfit for any other use than that to which it had been adopted. The process, therefore, is of necessity manufacture. This timber is not comprehended by the treaty, unless it appears first, that it is timber or lumber; second, that it is either round, hewed or sawed; third, that it has not been subjected to manufacture. The second and third conditions are evidently not fulfilled. The articles are not round, hewed or sawed, but split timber, and they are also manufactured articles, because shaped into the form required for certain uses, by design and purpose.

The defendants submit that however much, or in whatever form, or by whatever process, labor has been expended upon the crude material, it does not, through such labor, commence to take the form of some particular article, so distinguished from all other articles into which, as crude material, it is capable of being manufactured, it cannot be said to be manufactured in fact. Whilst this timber is formed in a certain manner, by splitting, it is still timber, capable of being manufactured into general use.

But the words "round, hewed and sawed," as used, must be taken to be an enumeration of certain of the particulars intended to be included in the preceding general words "timber and lumber of all kinds," and not as limiting and restricting those general words.

Henry Steuben, Attorney-General, and J. Hubley Ashton, Assistant Attorney-General, for the Government.

John S. Newbery, for defendants.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11, 1867.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle, Andrew R. Culver, Esq., of New-York City, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court.

No. 87, The United States, Plaintiffs, vs. James S. P. Hathaway et al.; and *No. 88, The United States, Plaintiffs, vs. Ichabod L. Quimby.*—These cases were argued by Mr. Attorney-General Stanbery, of counsel for the plaintiffs, and submitted a printed argument by Mr. Newbury, of counsel for the defendants.

No. 89, The United States, Plaintiffs in Error vs. Moses Macdonald et al.—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Ashton, Assistant Attorney-General, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by Mr. Fessenden, of counsel for the defendants in error.

Adjourned until Monday, at 11 o'clock.

Sentences of Counterfeiters.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

The following counterfeiters were this morning brought up for sentence, and received the following sentences:

Philip Martin—Imprisonment at hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary for five years.

John Stewart—The same for twelve years.

Thomas Harrington—The same for six months.

Leonard C. Newton—The same for six months.

Important Opinion of the Court of Appeals—Tax Sales—Title to Real Property—A Party, who has Been Evicted by Improper Process of Law, Must, Even if Without Title, be Restored to His Former Position.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a Full Bench.

William Chamberlain, Executor of Christian Stanler, deceased, vs. Young Choles et al.—This action was brought to foreclose a mortgage on certain real estate in Tarrytown. At the time of filing the notice of *lis pendens*, Mrs. Ella Hall was in possession of the property, claiming title under a sale by the County Treasurer for taxes; but neither she nor any one under whom she claimed was made a party to the suit, nor had any notice of any of the proceedings therein.

The suit having proceeded to a decree of foreclosure and sale, a sale was had, pursuant to the decree, at which the plaintiff, William Chamberlain, became the purchaser. Thereupon, without any notice to Mrs. Hall, the plaintiff applied for and obtained a writ of assistance upon his own affidavit that Mrs. Hall had entered into possession since the filing of the notice of *lis pendens* under some of the defendants in the action.

The writ was immediately executed, and Mrs. Hall forcibly ejected from the premises. She immediately moved to set the writ aside, upon the ground that the affidavit upon which the writ was issued was false. Justice Scrugham, after argument, granted the motion setting the writ aside with costs, but without giving any direction for restoring Mrs. Hall to the premises.

Mrs. Hall thereupon made a new motion to be restored, which, after argument, was denied by Justice Gilbert with costs.

Mrs. Hall then appealed to the General Term at Poughkeepsie, where, in June last, the order appealed from was unanimously affirmed with costs by the four Judges of the Second District.

Mrs. Hall then appealed to the Court of Appeals, where the case was argued at the last September term, and the Court has just announced its decision, reversing the order appealed from with costs in that Court, and in the Supreme Court, and granting an order that Mrs. Hall be restored to the possession of the mortgaged premises.

MORGAN, J.—It will be unnecessary to notice several things which have crept into the case, as the question presented by the appeal depends upon principles entirely independent of the value of the property, or of the validity of the tax title under which the appellants now claim possession.

It is conceded that the plaintiff was not entitled to a writ of assistance to put him in possession of the mortgaged premises as against the appellants. It is also admitted that the appellants were ejected and the plaintiff was put in possession by force of the writ, that writ having been set aside and vacated on application of the appellants; the question is, whether the appellants have a legal right to be put back into possession of the premises.

The application of the appellants to be restored to the possession of the premises was denied by the Court below upon the ground that the tax title under which they claimed was invalid. It was therefore considered unjust to *oust* the rightful owner and put Mr. Kingsbury, or any one claiming under him, into possession.

The papers upon which the Court granted the writ of assistance are not before us. It however appears that it was obtained without notice to the appellants upon an affidavit of the plaintiff, that Mrs. Hall came into possession under the defendants after the filing of notice of *lis pendens*. This fact, however, seems also to have been disproved. But it is sufficient to say that the writ of assistance was not set aside by the Court, and can no longer be resorted to in support of the plaintiff's possession. It must be assumed that the plaintiff had no right to such a writ as against these appellants or the Court upon the hearing of the application might, I think, have refused to make an absolute order setting it aside. That would have been the ordinary course if the Court intended to give the plaintiff the benefit of its execution.

It is difficult to understand upon what theory the Court set aside the writ and at the same time granted to the plaintiff the full benefit of its execution. So far as the appellants are concerned it is the same thing to them as though the Court had refused their motion. If the appellants had a right to have the writ set aside, they, doubtless, had a right to be placed in *statu quo*. It would be a mockery to set aside the writ, without restoring them to possession of the premises.

The appellants were ejected by force, under the authority of the Court, which has since been withdrawn, and the question is, whether, as matter of law, they should be restored.

The general rule is, that when a judgment, order or decree has been reversed or vacated, restitution will be made of all property and rights which have been lost by reason of such erroneous judgment, order or decree.

The case at bar furnished no exception to the rule. In *ex parte* Reynolds, (1 Caines' Rep., 500,) the Supreme Court, [illegible] a writ of possession, [illegible] restitution [illegible]. To the same effect is the case of [illegible] (2 Lord Raymond, 908,) where the Court, upon setting aside the writ of possession, awarded restitution. But the case of Doe dem. [illegible] vs. Lord (7 Ad. & Ellis, 610) is still more to the point. The lessor of the plaintiff, who was mortgagee of the premises, obtained judgment and took out a writ of possession, under which the Sheriff gave him possession. The Court afterward set aside the writ for irregularity, without ordering restitution. Thereupon the defendant obtained a rule calling on the lessor of the plaintiff to show cause why a writ of [illegible] up possession, alleging that he was entitled to retain the premises [illegible] and by virtue of the judgment, Lord DENMAN, Chief-Justice, said that on principle the lessor of the plaintiff could not be allowed to retain possession. As he had been enabled to obtain it with an appearance of authority from the Court, to which he was not entitled, he ought not to keep the possession. All the Judges concurring, an order was made that the possession be restored to the defendant.

The Court will not, in such a case, stop and inquire into the validity of the respective titles.

The plaintiff having title, may doubtless enter into possession of the premises, if he find the possession empty, but he must take care that he does not enter with force. The law is very careful not to permit one man to acquire of another the possession of property by his own illegal act. (Curtis vs. Hubbard, 7 Hill, 437.) Certainly the Court will not permit the owner himself to make an improper use of its authority to expel a party who is in peaceable possession of real estate.

And, it may be added, that there is no other way for the Court to vindicate its authority in such a case, except to award restitution.

It is claimed, however, that the order in question is not applicable. This claim is based upon the theory that it was a mere matter of practice whether the Court would award restitution or not. But I think it very clear that the decision affects a substantial right, and involves a very important principle in the administration of justice. Although it may be true that Mrs. Hall has no title upon which she could defend her possession as against the plaintiff, she has a clear right to be protected in that possession until she is removed from it by due process of law. The possession itself is *prima facie* evidence of title, and she cannot be deprived of it without due process of law. The process having been withdrawn by which she was turned out of possession, it is a matter of course to restore her to that possession.

The order appealed from should be reversed with costs in this and the Supreme Court, and an order granted restoring her to the possession of the premises.

Stanley, Langdell & Brown, attorneys for Mrs. Hall. Amasa J. Parker, of counsel. Cambreleng & Pyne, attorneys for plaintiff. Robert Cochrane and John H. Reynolds, of counsel.

A Married Woman Cannot Engage in Business as a Copartner.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—JAN. 11.

Before Sutherland, Justice.

Edward Bootes vs. Samuel B. Woolman and others.—This action was brought upon a promissory note for $1,000 made by defendants under the firm name of Woolman & Co., for work, materials, &c. The answer was a general denial. Upon the trial it appeared that the firm of Woolman & Co. consisted of Samuel B. Woolman, John Jackson and Mary C. Woolman, and that Mary C. Woolman was a married woman. The Justice held that a married woman could not engage in business as a copartner, and could not be held liable for the note of the firm, and dismissed the complaint as to her. The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, against Samuel B. Woolman and John Jackson for the full amount claimed, $1,220 09.

Jas. N. Piper for plaintiff; ex-Judge Thompson for defendant.

Important to Landlords and Tenants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Full Bench.

Berwick vs. Dusenberry.—Opinion by BRADY, J.—It may be assumed that the defendant's wife had no authority, expressed or implied, to hire the premises from the plaintiff, and yet the judgment rendered herein must be sustained. The defendant's wife took possession of the premises on the 1st of May, 1866, and the defendant, when he returned on the 6th of May ensuing, also went into possession of them and remained until the 23d or 24th of the same month. He did not, for aught that appears during his occupancy, in any manner advise the plaintiff or his agent that his wife had acted without authority, and that he did not intend to ratify the contract she had made, nor did he do any act indicative of a similar intent. He said on the trial that he refused to keep the premises, and moved out on the 23d or 24th of May. His removal was too late. He had, by his delay, ratified the contract made by his wife. The doctrine on that subject is clearly stated in Story on Contract, section 161, on the authority of adjudged cases, as follows: It is not necessary that the ratification should be express and formal, unless the agent act in the name of the principal, by an instrument under seal, in which case the ratification must also be under seal, but it may arise by implication from collateral circumstances, from the acts of the principal, or from his silence and acquiescence when it was incumbent on him to object, or when the presumption of a ratification is the only satisfactory explanation of such a silence. There is nothing growing out of the relation of husband and wife which prohibits the latter from acting as agent of her husband, and if her act as such be approved that approval is equivalent to an original authority. (Hopkins vs. Molineaux, 4 Ward 465.) It makes no difference where the act has been adopted, whether the person acting for another was authorized but exceeded his power, or assumed to be authorized when in fact he was not clothed with power directly or indirectly. (Story on Agency, § 253; Nixon vs. Palmer, 4 Selden 398; Commercial Bank vs. Warren, 15 N. Y., Rep. 577; Wilson vs. Furnman, 6 Man. and Gran. 236.) And as we have seen that the principal may be held to have assumed the obligation made for him by his silence or acquiescence, he is required to disavow the act done in his name within a reasonable time, (Cairnes vs. Bleecker, 12 Johns, 300; Vianna vs. Barclay, 3 Cowen, 281; Gage vs. Herman, 2 Comstock, 417; Buckenbeeker vs. Lowell, 32 Barbour, 9; 2 Kents Com., 616; Benedict vs. Smith, 10 Paige, 127,) and particularly where, as in this case, he availed himself of the benefit of the contract made for him by occupying the premises. When the act done for another is apparently for his benefit, slight evidence should serve to establish a ratification. (Commercial Bank vs. Warren, supra, § 579.)

There seems to be great propriety in applying such a rule strictly to a case like the present, in which it appears that the wife during the absence of her husband hired a dwelling, which may be classed as one of the necessaries of life. In this case, however, the ratification is abundant. The defendant followed his wife to the premises hired and occupied by her, and remained there, as already shown, for eighteen days. These were acts from which no other conclusion was to be drawn by the landlord than that he intended to remain for the term secured. As said by Strong, J., in Gage vs. Sherman ("Supra, if the defendant intended to object to the terms of sale he should have acted promptly. The plaintiff might then have taken his land back, and probably without loss." The Justice in this case held that the delay of the defendant in reference to the repudiation of the contract, having taken possession of the premises as he had, was unreasonable, and we think it was. He should have acted promptly and restored the possession to the landlord. The judgment should be affirmed.

Larned & Warren for appellant; Alex. H. Reavey, of counsel for respondent.

Interesting to Travelers.

MARINE COURT.

Edwin R. Yale vs. Joseph W. Hancox.—This was an action brought by the proprietor of the Mansion House, Brooklyn, to recover for goods sent by him by the steamboat *Rip Van Winkle*, a boat of which the defendant is the proprietor, plying from New-York to Troy. In June last, the plaintiff sent his servant with his baggage, and, in the course of the trip, the baggage was lost in consequence of a collision between the *Rip Van Winkle* and a canal-boat. The plaintiff commenced a suit to recover for his baggage so lost, which was tried before Mr. Justice Kearne, and it was proved that the plaintiff sent his baggage by the *Rip Van Winkle* in charge of a servant, and that he never saw it again. It was claimed by J. M. Scribner, Jr. Esq., counsel for the owner of the *Rip Van Winkle*, that inasmuch as the plaintiff was not actually a passenger he could not recover; and also, that the goods said to be lost were not the ordinary baggage of a gentleman.

Mr. Geo. R. Thompson, counsel for the plaintiff, contended that the defendant was an insurer of the baggage, and was bound to deliver it at its place of destination or pay for it. After a sharply litigated trial, the Court disallowing some of the items claimed, gave a judgment for the plaintiff for $217 93 and costs.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 12.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

Stephen Ward vs. Aaron G. Heckrotte et al.; judgment for defendants, dismissing the complaint. John M. Davies et al. vs. Henry C. Mathews et al.; the attachment must be dissolved, with $10 costs in each case, without prejudice to the right of the plaintiffs to apply again, upon newly discovered evidence, for new ones. Seth B. Hand vs. the same; same decision. Samuel W. Mudge vs. Robert L. Hommedien; see decision of Special Term Clerk. Seymour Marshall vs. Frank Palmer, et al.; a reference ordered to Ex-Judge James Moncrief. Chas. Goodyear vs. Edwin A. Brooks; motion denied with $7 costs.

By Judge Monell.

Wm. H. DeGroot et al., vs. Horace Whitehouse; motion granted. Isaac V. Place vs. R. H. Miller, et al.; Stilwell warrant discharged and defendant discharged from custody. Martin W. Akrens vs. Jackson S. Schultz et al.; injunction order denied and vacated, with $5 costs. Eight other plaintiffs vs. same; same decision. Isaac V. Place vs. ———; motion granted without costs. Samuel B. Potter, by guardian, &c., vs. Mary Jane Genouhio et al.; motion granted. Isaac V. Place vs. R. H. Miller et al.; motion granted, discharging R. H. Miller from custody.

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of Michael Shery was again before the Commissioner yesterday. Defendant is charged with stealing two barrels of whisky from a distillery in Thirtieth-st., between Seventh and Eighth-avs. From the testimony adduced so far, the case is so thoroughly mixed up by the witnesses that it is impossible to decide that Shery was guilty beyond the two officers, who were left in the building to take care of it, but who were absent for a convenient half hour. The policeman who made the arrest, and who was a witness for the Government, now appears as a witness for the defence.

The case of Julius Calkins, of the ship *Energy*, was up again yesterday. Another witness appeared for the Government and corroborated the evidence heretofore given by Edward Dwyer, the sailor, who made the complaint. The case was closed for the prosecution, and the examination adjourned to give the defence an opportunity to be heard.

John H. Trapp, ex-School Commissioner, and a lawyer, was arrested and brought before the Commissioner, charged with having defrauded the Government of the sum of $171, being the amount of a check which he received from the Treasury Department as pension and back pay due to Francis Priest, as the heir of William Priest, a soldier who was killed in the war. The check was made payable to the order of Francis Priest, and it is alleged that defendant forged the indorsement of Mr. Priest in order to obtain the money. The case was set down for examination some day this week, and the prisoner was held to bail.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people. The following is the

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY:

- The People vs. Walter Prince; larceny from person.
- The People vs. Wm. Rickerson; larceny from person.
- The People vs. Mauritz Berry; larceny from person.
- The People vs. Thomas J. Hedger; attempted larceny from person.
- The People vs. George Browne; burglary third degree.
- The People vs. Wm. Ramsey and John McMahon; burglary third degree.
- The People vs. Cuspin Cardenas; grand larceny.
- The People vs. Benjamin Crogan, Thomas Egan and James McGovern; grand larceny.
- The People vs. Oliver H. S. Looker; grand larceny.
- The People vs. George Devlin; grand larceny.
- The People vs. Edwin F. Monyea; grand larceny.
- The People vs. Patrick Conroy; grand larceny.
- The People vs. Henry Taylor; grand larceny.
- The People vs. Arthur Jennings; felonious assault and battery.

Policy Dealers—A Clergyman Beaten—Robbed While Sleeping.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There was comparatively little business transacted in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, although the calendar presented a list of forty-five cases. Sixteen of these were for gaming, being a batch of policy dealers whose arrest was chronicled in the TIMES a few days since. As neither the prosecution nor the defence were ready to proceed with the trials, the entire batch was adjourned for two weeks. Of the other cases twenty-two were for petit larceny, five for assault and battery, one for violation of corporation ordinance, added to which there were four suspended cases disposed of.

UNLICENSED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Louis Winzer was charged with keeping an unlicensed intelligence office at No. 11 Stanton-street. Max Goldberger testified that he applied there for a situation, and was informed that on payment of $1 he would be employed with a gang of men to work on the roads in Virginia. He paid his dollar, but got no situation. A number of other laborers testified to substantially the same thing, and Winzer was found guilty of the offence charged and fined $50.

A CLERGYMAN BEATEN.

Anthony Hines was arraigned on complaint of Jas. W. Monroe, who accused him of having administered to him a severe castigation on Sunday last. The complainant is a clergyman, and says that while returning to his home after church on Sabbath afternoon, the prisoner fell upon him without provocation, and beat him severely. The accused told a different story, alleging that the complainant was whipping a son of his, and in rescuing his offspring from the clutches of the reverend flagellator, he was forced to assault him. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentence suspended.

ROBBING A SLEEPER.

Richard Morton, a young man from the country, came to New-York to pass New-Year's day. The majority of his calls were evidently made at the rum-shops, for in the evening a policeman discovered him lying at full length in a hall-way in Hamilton-street fast asleep. John Haggerty, a perambulating "bummer," also discovered the sleeping beauty, and being something of a Good Samaritan, could not pass him by without administering to his comfort. He accordingly raised the sleeper's head and laid it gently upon a log of wood, and then searched the individual's pockets to see if he had a watch or any loose change about him; but his labor was but poorly requited. All he found was a pair of gloves, and these he immediately took possession of for fear some thief might steal them. He next discovered that Morton had on a good pair of boots, and thinking he would not need them while he slept, he pulled them off and put them on his own feet. Haggerty then left with his plunder, but had scarcely got outside the door when he encountered the identical officer who had first seen the sleeping countryman. Haggerty was promptly taken into custody, the boots on his feet being sufficient evidence against him. Morton didn't seem to care so much about the boots as he did about having been left out doors barefooted, at the risk of catching cold. Haggerty was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

SMITH BROTHERS.

Francis and John Smith are engaged in the clothing business, like many another of the same prolific family. Their operations can hardly be called as legitimate as that done by some more prosperous firms, but they have hitherto found it profitable. Their mode of dealing is very simple; they visit the stores of rival dealers, and, without suggesting a pecuniary recompense, walk off with any article of clothing they may desire. Their stock is subsequently disposed of to the pawnbrokers at such prices as it will bring. One gentleman whom they honored with their custom to the extent of a $25 overcoat, impertinently suggested that their mode of dealing constituted larceny, and handed them over to the Police. Unfortunately for Smith Brothers, the magistrate took a view of the case similar to the impertinent gentleman, and sentenced the brothers to a year in the Penitentiary. As they were full partners in business and divide losses as well as profits equally, the sentence gives them just six months each.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Petit Larceny.—Patrick Fay, remanded; Patrick Mooney, Penitentiary 4 months; Sarah Thompson, Penitentiary 2 months; Frank Cushman, Penitentiary 4 months; Ralph Ramsey, House of Refuge; Charles Blaisfield, Penitentiary 3 months; Dennis Conroy, House of Refuge.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 12, 1867.

10,000	U. S. 6s, '81....R.	108¾	100	Mariposa Pr....b30	32
550	U. S. 6s,'81,C.S'l.	107½	200	At. M. S. Co.	109
10,000	do.	108¾	200	Union Nav.	11½
40,500	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	107	60	So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R.	117½
30,000	do	107⅛			
1,000	do	107⅛	10	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	169
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	105⅜	100	do	168
200,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	105⅜	27	do	168½
130,000	US.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue....c	104⅜	300	do....s60	168
50,000	do	104⅜	1500	N. Y. Cen.	110⅛
10,000	do....2d call	104⅜	600	do	110¼
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'65 New	104⅜	100	do....b5	110⅜
2,000	U.S.5s.10-40s..C.	99⅜	100	do....2d call	110½
3,750	Tr. Notes, 7.3-10s. First Ser....S'll	104	1500	Erie R.	64⅝
5,500	do.	104¼	200	do....s3	64⅝
2,000	do....2d Ser.	104⅛	200	do....s30	64⅛
2,000	do	104⅜	100	do....b10	64¾
10,000	do	104⅜	100	do	64⅝
2,830	do.3d S..Small	104	200	do....2d call	64¾
3,500	do	104⅜	100	do	64⅝
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '75.	[illegible]	10	Erie R. Pr.	77
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	65¾	1100	Hud. R. R.	[illegible]
20,000	do	65⅜	100	N.Y.&N.H.	[illegible]
5,000	do....2d call	65¾	116	Reading R.	[illegible]
3,000	N. Car. 6s, N.	54⅞	200	do	[illegible]
50,000	do....b30	54⅜	400	do	[illegible]
5,000	Mo. St. 6s.	94	200	Mich. Cen.	107
5,000	Virginia 6s.	58	207	do	[illegible]
30,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	27¾	100	do	[illegible]
10,000	do	27¾	800	M. S. & N. I. R.	80½
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	94½	300	do	80¼
1,000	Erie 3d M.	99¼	100	do	80½
15,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	95	10	Ill. Cen. R.	119¾
500	Mor.&Essex 1st.	95	100	do	119¼
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	88	100	do....2d call	119½
40	Mech. Bank.	115	1400	Cleve. & Pitts.	91⅜
8	Shoe & L. Bank.	110	600	do....s30	91
11	Continental Bank.	101½	100	do	91¼
10	Fourth N. Bk.	105¾	650	Chic. & N. W.	43¾
20	do	105	200	do	43⅜
200	Canton Co.	47½	300	do	43½
400	do	48	200	do....2d call	43¾
100	do....2d call	49¼	400	do....b30	43¾
15	West. U. Tel.	46	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	81½
300	do	46½	300	do	81½
100	do	46½	200	do....c	81¾
200	do....b30	47	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	124⅜
200	do....2d call	47¼	200	do	125
200	do	47½	800	Chic. & R. I.	102¾
100	Adams Ex. Co	67	200	Tol., W. & W.	44
100	do....b30	67¼	100	P., F. W. & C.	102⅞
24	Am. Ex. Co.	72	20	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	67
10	U. S. Ex. Co.	67	200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	35
100	Quick. Min. Co.	43½	200	Chic. & Alt.	109
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	82

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Mar. Min. Pref.	31½	600	M. S. & N. I.	80½
100	do....s3	31½	200	do....b5	80¾
100	West. U. Tel.	46¾	200	do....s3	80½
12	do	46	200	do	80⅝
1200	N. Y. Cen.	111	500	Clev. & Pitts.	91½
200	do....c	110½	400	do	91⅜
300	do	110⅜	1200	do	91⅝
800	Erie R.	64¾	200	do	91½
2000	do	64⅝	1000	do	91⅝
1200	do	64½	400	Clev. & Tol.	124⅜
2100	do	64⅜	200	do	124⅛
900	do....b10	64¾	100	do....s30	126
600	do....b10	64⅝	400	Chi. R. I. & P.	103
600	do....b3	64⅝	100	Chi. & N. W.	43¾
200	do....s5	64½	100	do....b5	43⅝
300	Butler Coal	20½	1200	do	43½
2800	Reading R	105⅜	900	do	43⅝
300	do....s10	105⅜	200	do....b10	43⅜
600	do....b10	105⅜	400	do	43⅝
400	do....b3	105⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. P....s3	81⅛
200	P., Ft. W. & C...x-d	102⅞	1200	do	82
100	do	103⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Mariposa Pref.	31¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	120⅛
300	do....b30	32	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	91⅝
200	do	31⅝	200	do....b10	91⅝
200	N. Y. Cen....b3	110⅞	600	Cleve. & Tol	125¼
100	do....b10	110⅞	100	Maryland An. Coal	8½
[illegible]	do....s3	110⅞	100	do	8¾
200	Erie R	64⅜	400	Ch., R. I. & P.	102¾
200	do....b10	64¾	100	Chic. & N. W....b3	43¾
600	do....s3	64⅝	200	do....s10	43⅝
1400	do	64⅝	2400	do	43⅝
200	do....s10	64⅝	100	do....b4	43⅝
100	do....b5	64⅝	200	do....s3	43½
200	do	64⅝	100	do	43⅝
200	Hudson R. R....b10	131	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	81½
400	Reading R.	105⅜	400	do	81⅝
300	do	105	300	do	82
100	Tol., W. & W.	44½	300	do....c	82
500	M. S. & N. I.	80½	500	do	82
300	do	80¼	200	do....b5	82⅛
400	do....b5	80⅜	220	do	82
200	do....b10	80⅜	200	do	82
100	do....s3	80⅜	200	do....s3	82
300	do	80⅜	200	P., F. W. & C....x-d	102⅞
200	do....s10	80⅜	100	do....b10	103
200	do....b5	80⅜	100	do....s3	102⅞

SATURDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

The Gold Room was remarkably steady at about 134 ⅌ cent to-day. There was not a very large business done. Exchange on London closed for this day's mail at 109⅜@109½ ⅌ cent. for standard 60 day bills. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounts to $1,948,000. The disbursements of the Treasury Office on Gold Interest $2,220,000. The Exports of Gold and Silver bars and other Specie $887,828, as follows:

Jan. 9, steamer Eagle, Havana, American Gold	$25,000
Jan. 12, steamer Pennsylvania, Liverpool, Gold Bars	95,300
Jan. 12, steamer Pennsylvania, Liverpool, Silver Bars	15,000
Jan. 12, steamer City of Baltimore, Liverpool, Copper Coin	339
Jan. 12, steamer City of Baltimore, Liverpool, American Gold	14,700
Jan. 12, steamer Pereire, Havre, Gold Bars	329,888
Jan. 12, steamer Hansa, Southampton, Silver Bars	87,081
Jan. 12, steamer Hansa, Southampton, Gold Bars	50,703
Jan. 12, steamer Hansa, London, Silver Bars	224,217
Jan. 12, steamer Hansa, London, American Gold	15,000
Jan. 12, steamer Hansa, London, American Silver	20,000
Jan. 12, steamer Hansa, Bremen, Foreign Silver	600
Total	$877,828

The market for Money was steady to-day at 7 ⅌ cent. The demand from the Brokers was not of a pressing nature, and considerable balances were voluntarily left with them before 2 o'clock by Money lenders at the market rate. The Public Funds at the Stock Exchange were in large demand at advancing rates, and a free business was also done by the great dealers in Wall-street, one or two of whom bought heavily of the new Consolidated 5-20s at 104⅛@104¼ ⅌ cent. The Railway list was again excited on the upward turn of prices, and after repeated fluctuations through the day, closed as follows at 4 P. M., as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅜	100	Northwest	42⅝	44⅛
U. S. 5-20s	107⅜	107⅜	N. West Pref	81⅜	82
U. S. 7.30s	104⅜	104⅜	Rock Island	102⅜	103
N. Y. Central	110⅝	110⅞	Fort Wayne	102⅜	103
Erie	64⅛	65⅜	Cumb'land Coal	33⅜	32¾
Hudson	130	131	Quicksilver	43	43½
Reading	105⅜	104⅞	W. U. Telegraph	46⅜	46⅞
Mich. Southern	80⅜	80½	Mariposa Pref	31	31⅞
Illinois Central	119	120	Ohio Certificates	27⅜	27½
Pittsburgh	91	91½	American Gold	134	134
Tennessee 6s	65⅜	66	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	Market	112
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	114	Nassau	103
America	134	Shoe and Leather	110
Tradesmen's	142	Corn Exchange	120
Dry Dock	201	Continental	101½
Seventh Ward	110	Impt'rs. & Traders	110
State of New York	105	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Commerce	112	Central National	111
Ocean	104	Fourth National	104½
Bank of the Republic	116½	Ninth National	110
Bank of N. America	107	Oriental Bank	130
Hanover	107	City Bank	125
East River	96		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Gt. Western. 1st M. [illegible]	85
Erie 1st mort. 1876	100½	Gt. Western. 1st M. [illegible]	80
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	101	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	69
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	99½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	92½	Gal. & Chic., Ext	100
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st M.'77	92½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	98
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	103	Chic. & R. I., 1st mort.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s.2d M. s.f.'85	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Mich.Cen.8 ⅌ ct. '69-'72	105	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	100½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M	91	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	94
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	84
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	106	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	90½
Alton & T. H. 1st M	91	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	93½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Chi. & Al. 1st M	98½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Chi. & Alton Inc	91
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96	Ohio & Mis. 1st mort.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	83	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	95
Lack. & West'n Bds.	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	93
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93		

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *eight ⅌ cent.* The Central Railroad of New-Jersey a quarterly Dividend of *two and a half ⅌ cent.*

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the first week in January:

1867	$81,136
1866	76,129

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the first week in January:

1867	$67,046
1866	75,330

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,435,914 32, of which $293,000 were for Customs; Coin Notes, $499,000; Payments, $2,155,285 84; Balance, $101,164,996 08.

We find the following in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin:*

"The following tabular statement shows the variation in prices of Fleece and Pulled Wools in the United States during each month for the past four years:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
January Fleece	58@ 75	73@ 88	87@107	45@68
January Pulled	57@ 73	65@ 85	75@110	35@75
February Fleece	70@ 95	70@ 85	85@108	45@72
February Pulled	70@ 90	67@ 78	70@ 97	31@75
March Fleece	86@105	63@ 85	60@ 9[illegible]	45@80
March Pulled	80@ 95	63@ 78	50@ 75	32@65
April Fleece	70@ 90	70@ 87	60@ 85	44@65
April Pulled	85@ 95	65@ 78	50@ 75	25@63
May Fleece	65@ 90	73@ 90	50@ 80	40@62
May Pulled	65@ 90	65@ 88	50@ 70	25@57
June Fleece	62½@77	75@105	50@ 80	42@75
June Pulled	61@ 78	70@ 93	47@ 68	27@60
July Fleece	68@ 75	85@120	50@ 68	47@80
July Pulled	65@ 78	70@100	45@ 68	30@65
August Fleece	68@ 75	90@125	50@ 80	45@75
August Pulled	60@ 70	75@115	45@ 70	30@65
September Fleece	60@ 72	75@110	50@ 82	48@75
September Pulled	55@ 68	65@105	45@ 70	30@65
October Fleece	60@ 85	90@110	50@ 82	4[illegible]@75
October Pulled	59½@80	65@100	45@ 70	30@65
November Fleece	70@ 83	80@110	50@ 80	46@70
November Pulled	67@ 80	75@100	40@ 65	30@65
December Fleece	85@ 90	90@115	50@ 67	42@70
December Pulled	76@ 75	75@110	40@ 65	22@58

The average price of Domestic Fleece Wool in the United States, from 1827 to 1861, was—for fine, 50 3-10c.; for medium, 42 8-10c.; and for coarse, 35 5-10c. Average price for four years, from 1861 to 1866, (during the war,) for Fleeces, 63c.@83c.; for Pulled, 56c.@61c. Average price for the year 1866—Fleeces, 45c.@72c.; Pulled, 29c.@64c.

Comparative Table of Imports of Wool at Boston.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
England	2,688,104	1,327,027	695,687	1,380,648
Buenos Ayres	6,[illegible]8,646	9,543,658	9,998,305	12,368,988
Turkey	3,199,811	2,810,924	1,259,018	1,331,743
France	145,766	258,768	—	3,101
Cape of G. H.	2,579,006	5,107,261	917,959	2,868,753
Peru and Chili	1,107,114	965,545	1,034,066	1,6[illegible]2,670
East Indies	—	61,402	—	26,2[illegible]8
Spain	63,112	—	—	—
Russia	284,796	215,676	—	—
New-Zealand	—	—	—	438,254
Sundries	515,260	559,863	389,577	47,493
Total	17,371,813	20,180,124	14,294,412	20,027,958
Imports into New-York	47,571,920	51,591,379	32,561,500	36,266,176

Stock of Foreign Wool on hand at Boston, Jan. 1, for Two Years.

	1866.		1867.	
	Bales.	Lbs.	Bales.	Lbs.
Smy'a, Syri'n, Donskoi	2,322	930,000	1,561	640,000
Buenos Ayres	2,333	2,000,000	2,409	2,000,000
Valparaiso	600	270,000	—	—
Chil'n Mer. and Mestiza	—	—	—	150,000
East Indian	—	—	64	21,000
African	2,400	930,000	1,600	600,000
Cape of Good Hope	2,481	1,200,000	3,834	1,700,000
Australian	—	—	850	325,000
Total	10,134	5,330,000	10,318	5,435,000

At New-York, Jan. 1, 1867............25,460 bales.

Stock of Domestic Wool on hand, Jan. 1, for Four Years.

	Boston. Lbs.	Philadelphia. Lbs.	New-York. Lbs.
1864	6,000,000	3,500,000	2,500,000
1865	5,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
1866	6,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000
1867	6,000,000	4,700,000	6,200,000

The earnings of the Erie Railway and Buffalo Division for the month of December, 1866, were:

Erie Railway	$980,318 81	
Buffalo Division	63,714 26	—$1,044,033 07
Erie Railway, Dec., 1865	1,429,765 17	
Buffalo Division, Dec., 1865	95,151 45	—1,524,916 62
Decrease on Erie Railway and Buffalo Division		$480,883 55

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DENTISTRY.

AT NO. 192 6TH-AV., CORNER 13TH-st., can be had a set of gum teeth for $12; a set of plain teeth, $8; teeth filled with gold, $1. All work warranted.

FINANCIAL.

JUDSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALER IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts.,
NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

Resolved, That the Metropolitan National Bank will pay the City tax for stockholders in said Bank, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at noon, and each stockholder is hereby notified that if the city tax on his shares has been paid by him previous to this date, he is required to leave with this Bank his tax receipt, as evidence of such payment, at anytime before Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank, held at the banking-house this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

A. V. STOUT, W. W. WAKEMAN,
B. F. BEEKMAN, F. J. CLARK,
WM. SELIGMAN, JAS. L. STEWART,
JOHN B. DICKINSON, SAMUEL HOLMES,
THOS. CARLTON, GEO. S. MOULTON,
MATTHEW BIRD, JOHN B. CECIL,
N. T. PORTER, W. H. HUNTINGTON,
SAMUEL W. BASS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors A. V. STOUT was unanimously reëlected President and N. T. PORTER was unanimously reëlected Vice-President. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York: That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867. NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866. A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day appropriated an amount equal to 2 3-10 per cent. of the capital from the past earnings, to meet the State tax imposed upon bank stock, as recently confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. Stockholders who have paid said tax as assessed, or who have been relieved from the same in any way, will please send their receipts to or communicate with the cashier. It was also resolved to declare future dividends payable July and January of each year. W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the bank held this day it was *Resolved*, That the officers of this bank be authorized to pay out of its reserved profits the City, County and State taxes for the year 1866 for the shareholders who have not paid, and refund it to those who have, and that they be requested to bring the tax receipt as evidence of such payment. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier. P. S.—In order to facilitate this arrangement, the stockholders who have paid are earnestly requested to present their claims immediately.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, No. 124 BOWERY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THIS BANK WILL pay the State tax imposed upon bank stock, the amount having been appropriated by a vote of the Board of Directors. Stockholders who have paid said tax, or who have been relieved from the same in any way, will please send their receipts or communicate with the Cashier on or before the 14th inst. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—RESOLVED, THAT THIS Bank will pay the City tax for stockholders in said Bank on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at noon, and each stockholder is hereby notified that if the City tax on his shares has been paid by him previous to this date, he is required to leave with this Bank his tax receipt as evidence of such payment, at any time before Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M. F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company and inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock. H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Jan. 2, 1867.

AN ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 113 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M. (Signed,) WILLIAM HEATON, President. (Signed,) SAMUEL BOARDMAN, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of ten Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York, to supply the place of those whose terms expire, will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on the THIRD TUESDAY (the 15th) of January instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. Dated Jan. 3, 1867. WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open one hour. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., JAN. 10, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue open one hour. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THIS BANK are hereby notified that City, County and State Taxes will be assumed and paid by the Bank. Those who may have already paid will be refunded the amount. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULLION MINING COMPANY OF MONTANA are hereby notified that an election for Trustees will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 187 Washington-st. GEO. S. StJOHN, Secretary, Pro Tem. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

BROADWAY NATIONAL BANK.—THIS bank will assume and pay the City, County and State taxes levied upon the shares of stock of this bank for the year 1866. Stockholders who have already paid said tax, or who have been relieved from the same, will please send their receipts to or communicate with the cashier on or before the 14th inst., at 12 M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of seven Trustees of the Champion Silver Mining Company, of Silver Peak, Nevada, to supply the places of those whose term expires, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 4, on Jan. 22, 1867, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. JAMES W. SMITH, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Jan. 7, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7.30 Coupons due Jan. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE.—THIS BANK WILL PAY THE CITY tax for their stockholders. O. F. SIMPSON, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.
STOLEN.
Two Treasury Gold Certificates,
$5,000 each.
Out of the following numbers:
C, No. 23,155,
A, No. 23,149,
A, No. 23,153,
C, No. 23,147.

Payment has been stopped; the public is warned against buying. The above reward of $1,000 will be paid to any one who gives information which leads to the recovery, and no questions asked. MARTIN MAAS & CO., No. 48 Exchange-place.

BANK-BOOK LOST, ON THE GREENWICH Savings Bank, Book No. 76,974. The finder will please return it to the bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."
THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices. A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

CORD AND KINDLING-WOOD—PINE, oak and hickory of the best quality, at the lowest market prices, at Empire Wood Depot, No. 78 West 25th-st., near 3d-av.

MESSRS. HYDE, VAN DUZER & CO. will occupy the building Nos. 30 and 32 White-st., corner Church, up stairs.

RESTAURANTS.

KNICKERBOCKER COTTAGE, NO. 456 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK.—This establishment having been enlarged and improved, will be opened on Monday, the 14th inst., to its patrons and the public. In the billiard-room are four of Geary's finest tables, manufactured by D. D. Collins. At the bar will be found a choice and selected assortment of wines, liquors and cigars, and in the larder all the delicacies of the season. JAMES A. BOYLE, WILLIAM FOWLER.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND. Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Crown Point Silver Mining Company, $100, gold, per foot.

Imperial Silver Mining Company, $8, gold, per share. Payable 15th inst., less exchange, at the agency of the Bank of California. JAN. 11, 1867. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND. LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of tax, has been declared by this Company, payable 14th inst. JAN. 12, 1867. ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Savage Silver Mining Company, $100, gold, per foot; due now. Yellow Jacket Silver Mining Company, $500 per foot; due 15th inst. Payable at the agency of the Bank of California. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh. The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January, 1867. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.—An annual dividend of eight per cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and seven per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock, less Government tax in both cases, has been declared, from the net earnings of 1866, by the Directors of this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 21, and reopened Feb. 1, 1867. The mortgage bonds are convertible into First Preferred Stock for ten days after the payment of the dividend, or until Feb. 11. CHAS. P. GILPIN, Transfer Agent.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867; and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. to cover the amount of the State, City and County taxes of 1866, on the shareholders of this Bank, to be paid to the shareholders on satisfactory evidence of there being no claim for those taxes. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867. WM. I. JENKINS, Cashier.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend on the preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year ending 31st December, ult., of seven per cent., payable less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will close on SATURDAY, the 5th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board, HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., (free from Government, State, County and City tax) has been this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867, the Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax, in the event that the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 9th of January. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 103 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent and the Government tax, has been declared, payable on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from this date to TUESDAY, the 22d inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital of half a million dollars, free from Government tax, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th of January. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 49 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the Government tax thereon, will be paid on and after the 10th inst. WM. DARROW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 BOWERY, COR. BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 10th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on the 11th inst. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. was this day declared payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secy.

THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. W. HENSHAW, Sec. BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to J. B. KIDDOO, Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L., Galveston, Texas.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-house No. [illegible], on the two lots of ground, Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so. ROBT. B. [illegible], J. C. ACKERSON, GEO. F. PATTERSON, Committee on Repairs, Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward. DATED, Jan. 7, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 22d of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Grammar School-house now in course of erection in Greenwich-av., opposite Charles-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. WM. H. GEDNEY, JAS. HARRISON, JAS. W. BOOTH, Committee. JAN. 7, 1867.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, Jan. 14, for the purchase from the United States of five thousand (5,000) FOLDED LIP RAILROAD CHAIRS, suitable for 45 lb. "T" rail. These chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, N. Y. Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New-York City, Philadelphia, Penn., or Louisville, Ky. Terms—Cash, in Government Funds. F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

LOAN OFFICES.

D. L. LEDERER & CO., AT NO. 363 Pearl-st., announce to their friends and the public generally that they have opened a new loan office, where they will advance cash at reasonable terms on all valuable property, watches, jewelry, diamonds, &c., or purchase the same.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Deposits made on or before the 21st of January will draw interest from the 1st. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, January, 1867.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

1867—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY. Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. Bank books in German, French and English. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST. JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST. JANUARY 9, 1867.

The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend or interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the six months ending the 31st of December, 1866, as follows: At the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of Five Dollars and under Five Hundred Dollars, and at the rate of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward, in addition to Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday of this month (21st inst.) The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK. JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January. Deposits made before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock. ISAAC J. SMITH, President. WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from 1st January. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7 P. M. STEPHEN CUTTER, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, New-York.

MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JAN. 21 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000. HARRISON HALL, President. JOSEPH COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick.

Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Deposits before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,558,158 19. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE 21ST INST. BY INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway. Six per Cent on $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st instant, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner. Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst. This Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President. G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. WM. H. MACY, President. WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., cor. 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. DIVIDEND, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, Corner South 7th and 1st sts.—Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums to $5,000. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from the 1st of January.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA. VIA PANAMA.

[illegible] connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through tickets at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $330 to $[illegible] first class, and $213 to $343 for second class, payable in United States gold coin. Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand. A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading. For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st. CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. The regular and popular steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. [illegible], will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston. [illegible] LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, [illegible] Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS AND HAVANA.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, calling at Havana.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Jan. 26.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURGH.—The steamship RALEIGH will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 M., giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.
House and lot on Elm-st., near Spring-st.
House and lot on Thompson-st., near Grand-st.
House and lot on Spring-st., near Laurens-st.
A corner on Grand-st., near Bowery.
A corner on East Broadway.
Also a number of other desirable pieces of property.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE HOUSES:

No. — West 37th-st., near 5th-av., four-story high-stoop, brown-stone, furnished, $35,000.

No. — West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., full size, first-class brown-stone, including valuable mirrors, &c., $42,000.

The following are for sale on favorable terms:

Four-story b. s., furnished, on Murray Hill	$33,000
Four-story b. s., full size, including mirrors, &c.	48,500
Four-story b. s. on 45th-st.	27,500
Four-story b. s., on 46th-st.	28,000
Four-story b. s., on 39th-st.	25,000
Four-story b. s., on 41st-st., near 5th-av.	32,500
Four-story b. s., on 43d-st.	25,000
Four-story b. s., full size, near 5th-av.	22,750
Four-story b. s., on 5th-av., full size	80,000
Four-story, extra size and depth, Madison-av.	95,000
Four-story b. s., 25 feet wide, Murray Hill	35,000
Four-story b. s., beautiful order, 43d-st.	26,000
Three-story high-stoop, near Broadway	15,500
Three-story high-stoop, near Broadway	12,500
Four-story English basement, near Broadway	12,500
Three-story English basement, b. s., near Broadway	11,000
Four-story English basement, b. s., near Broadway	14,500
Four-story English basement, 45th-st., near 5th-av.	36,000
Three-story brick, 21x60x100	13,000

POTTER BROTHERS & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., up stairs.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—as the owner is going to Europe.—The splendid brown-stone front house on the corner of First-place and Court-st., with two extra lots of ground and a brick stable attached; the house contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Also, five small brick houses, situate on 8th-st., near 5th-av., which will be sold cheap, they belonging to the same owner. For further particulars apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn, or ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

A FINE HOUSE FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY of an estate; location one of the best in Brooklyn, and first-class in every respect; convenient to cars and ferries; house 38 feet wide, (double,) three stories and basement, built in the most thorough manner for the late owner; in perfect order. Can be seen at any time by applying at No. 192 President-st., Brooklyn. Lot 50x100 feet, with lots adjoining if wanted. Price $30,000. Terms favorable. For terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms, gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.; first-class four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house, in most complete order; possession. Also, three-story, brown-stone, very handsome house; West 38th-st., and three-story brick in 26th-st.; all bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 121 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOW, 15,000; CAN BE IMMEDIATELY occupied; first-class three-story h. s. brick, No. 112 45th st., between Broadway and 6th-av. car routes; entire surroundings first-class; fine order; can be rented for $2,250; ¾ can remain on mortgage. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 374 HENRY-ST., BROOKLYN—Three-story brown-stone house, in good order, and an agreeable residence. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to the owner, at No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, or to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

A SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house, 20x60; lot 34x100, and fine coach-house; house is elegantly frescoed in oil; located between 5th and 6th avs., and near Fifth-av. Hotel; possession and furniture if desired. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 121 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WEST 49TH-ST.—THE FIRST-class three-story brick house, No. 152 West 49th-st.; in perfect order; 20x50x100 feet; possession April 1, or sooner if desired. J. C. REDMOND, 154 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—SIX FINE LOTS, WITH TIMBER, at Woodside, first station from Hunter's Point, on the Long Island Railroad. Apply at No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 83. GEO. H. BOWLES.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH-AVENUE—A FIRST-class corner house of extra size, and built in the most substantial manner. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—STORE 25x100, in fine order, and well adapted for jobbing purposes; location desirable; terms moderate. Apply at No. 474 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE MOST VALUABLE corner on 5th-av., south of 23d-st., well adapted for a Dry Goods or Fancy Goods business. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 77 Lexington-av. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, near 5th-av.; 26½ feet front; three rooms deep; with all the modern improvements. Possession given May 1. For further particulars apply at No. 19 West 21st-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED BEDROOM, for one or two gentlemen, on third floor, with fire and gas, in a private family, respectable neighborhood. Apply at No. 86 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS LOFTS OF THE marble front building No. 394 Broadway, 28 feet front and rear, by 175 feet deep, with rear entrance in Cortlandt-alley. For terms apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET—THE WELL-KNOWN DRY goods store No. 444 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts., with fixtures complete. Rent low. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel Building, corner of Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

NO. 80 10TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor, front, to let to gentlemen only, without meals; references exchanged.

STORE TO LET—ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY; a large, new and convenient store, about 40x100 feet; basement and sub-basement; every floor being well lighted. Apply at once to Nos. 88 and 90 Leonard-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO only does first-class work, wants board in a private family, not above 30th-st. nor below 4th-st., on the west side; reference exchanged. Address O. M. A., Station E.

AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-SQUARE—A FINE front room, nicely furnished, on second floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; dinner at 6; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, No. 414 6th-av., corner of 25th-st., Madison Hall. A first-class cook wanted.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM FOR ONE gentleman; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

NO. 645 BROADWAY, MENDES HOUSE.—Furnished apartments from $5 to $16. Meals served if required.

AUCTION SALES.

BOOK-TRADE SALESROOMS,
NO. 498 BROADWAY, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.
LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.
VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 15, 16,
at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,
DR. M. W. DICKESON'S LIBRARY.

Catalogue of a highly interesting collection of books and pamphlets on early American History, many of which are extremely scarce and in fine condition; also, a fine collection of Washington portraits, Revolutionary autograph letters, &c., &c., being from the private library of Montroville Wilson Dickeson, M. D., of Philadelphia. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Jan. 18 and 19,
at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,
AUTOGRAPHS.

W. Brotherhead's (of Philadelphia) collection of over 1,000 autographs, all warranted genuine, embracing early American, Revolutionary, Foreign, &c., of which more than 400 are from the collection of that famous autographmaniac, Dawson Turner.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1867, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Executor of Abraham R. Lawrence, deceased:

MAIDEN-LANE.—The premises known as Number 129 Maiden-lane, running through to Fletcher-st., being 17 feet in front and rear. On the lot is a valuable storehouse covering the whole ground. The premises are subject to a lease which will expire on the 1st day of May, 1868.

14TH-ST.—The premises Nos. 110 and 112 East 14th-st., each being 20 feet 10 inches in front and rear, by 106 feet 6 inches in depth. On each of said lots is a five-story brown-stone English-basement house.

43D-ST.—Four lots on the southerly side of 43d-st., distant 105 feet east of 3d-av., each lot being 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

BROOKLYN.—About 46 lots in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., situate on Leonard, Eckford and Newton sts.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Two farms in Scarsdale, Westchester County, lying adjoining to each other, and known as "The Powder Mill Farm," and the Bronx or Delancy Farm, containing together about 170 acres.

ALBANY.—24 acres of land situate on Lydius and Magazine sts., in the City of Albany, N. Y.

HERKIMER COUNTY, N. Y.—5 lots in the village of Devereux, in the County of Herkimer.

HAMILTON COUNTY, N.Y.—A number of tracts of wild land.

NEWARK, N. J.—About 40 city lots, situate on Elm-st. and Pennington-av., in the City of Newark.

IOWA.—The east half of southeast quarter and the northwest half of the southeast quarter of section 21 in Township No. 95, in Floyd County, Iowa, containing 120 acres.

Also, a bond and mortgage for $5,000, made by Robert Griffith to M. D. Powers, on property in South Amboy and Manalapan, N. J.

Also a bond and mortgage made by Robert Benson for $50, on premises at Maspeth, Queen's County.

For full particulars apply at the office of LAWRENCE & HORN, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 67 Wall-st., or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF REAR-ADMIRAL Charles H. Bell, Commandant of this station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 12 M., a quantity of paper stock, junk, canvas clippings, blocks, scrap composition, metal seines and a miscellaneous lot of condemned tools, &c. Also, two oxen. E. HOOKER, Act. Lt.-Com., U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA
Camel's Hair Shawls.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Will offer for sale on and after
MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1867,
His entire stock of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS
AND SCARFS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.

A GREAT RUSH FOR OUR CHEAP MUSLINS.

Strangers who have not bought any of them had better do so at once, as our supply is nearly exhausted. You can save full 10c. a yard.
Immense lots Auction Muslins, 10c and 12½c.
Immense lots, 14c., 16c. and 18c.
Immense lots, 20c., 22c. and 25c.
Best 4-4 Wamsuttas, 30c.
Auction Rooms our Headquarters.
Big lots Dress Goods, 25c.
Big lots, 31c., 37½c. and 50c.
Immense lots Merinos, Empress Cloths, Reps, English Ottomans, &c., &c., at half price.
Immense lots Table Linens, Crashes, Flannels, Blankets, Cassimeres, Checks, Prints, Delaines, &c., Shawls, Hosiery, Sheetings, &c., from auction, at any price you wish. Black Alpacas, 31c., 37½c. and 50c.; well worth 45c., 53c. and 75c. On Alpacas you can save 20c. per yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 187 8th-av., near 18th-st.; and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer at retail during this month
THE ENTIRE STOCK
contained in their store,
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.,
consisting in part of
Plain and Fancy Silks, from $1 per yard upward.
Dress Goods, from 25 cents per yard, upward.
Yard-wide Shirting Linens, from 50 cents per yard upward.
Fine and heavy Crash, 12, 15, 18 cents per yard.
Fine Damask Napkins, from $2 per dozen, upward.
A full assortment of Mourning Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Paris Fancy Organdie and Tulle Ball Dresses, Men's and Women's Hosiery and Gloves, with an immense variety of other descriptions of goods,
AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

A NEW ERA. SHODDY IN THE SHADE.

We shall close the balance of our "FINE WOOL GOODS" on this line."

4,000 SONTAGS AT	38 cents each.
7,000 LARGE WHITE NUBIAS	62 cents each.
1,000 HOODS	25 cents each.
9,000 FINE WOOL SCARFS at 10, 20 and	25 cents each.
6,000 FINE KNITTED WOOL HO[illegible]	25 cents each.

LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDER VESTS AND DRAWERS.
GLOVES, BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS,
BUGLE GIMPS, BUTTONS, RIBBONS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, TOYS, JEWELS AND
FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, ALL GOING OFF
AT PRICES
POP, POP, POP, FOR POPULAR.
VALENTINE & CO., No. 12 4th-av.

SELLING OFF.
SILKS, SATINS,
POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
REPS, MERINOS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
CLOAKINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HOSIERY,
AND ALL OTHER
WINTER GOODS
AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE.
ALSO, A FINE LINE OF WHITE GOODS, LACES,
LINENS, &c., AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY.

WE WILL SELL OFF
$350,000
SURPLUS WINTER GOODS
THIS MONTH,
AT AN
IMMENSE REDUCTION
IN PRICE,
IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR SPRING STOCK.
LAKE & McCREERY,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS
OF DRY GOODS,
NO. 471 BROADWAY.

STRANGE & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts.,
Will commence on Monday, Jan. 14,
TO CLOSE OUT AT RETAIL
their large and varied STOCK of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, and CLOAKINGS by the yard and other DESIRABLE GOODS, recently purchased at the great auction sales,
AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION,
to enable us to clear out our FALL and WINTER GOODS, before the 1st of February, being the time for our semi-annual taking of stock.
ALL THOSE IN WANT OF BARGAINS will now have a better opportunity than ever before.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Mme. ROULLIER-ANGIER, No. 6 West 11th-st., adjoining St. Denis Hotel, begs to inform her numerous patrons and others, of having just received a great variety of the most elegant CLOAKS, CASHMERE SHAWLS, BONNETS, SATIN BALL DRESSES, CORSETS, THE FINEST LINEN FOR UNDERGARMENTS, beautiful ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, and the latest style of ORNAMENTAL JEWELRY, &c., all of which she personally purchased pending her recent sojourn in Paris. Mme. ROULLIER will henceforth positively attend to all orders personally, assisted by a very able and experienced dressmaker, only lately arrived from Paris.

DRESSMAKING.—LADIES DESIRING first-class dressmaking and admirably fitting robes at moderate charges and guaranteed to please, will call on Mrs. THOMPSON, No. 124 4th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. JOSEPH HERZFELD retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation. LAZARUS HALLGARTEN, JOSEPH HERZFELD, WILLIAM ROSENHEIM. NEW-YORK, Dec 31, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of HALLGARTEN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Hallgarten & Herzfeld as Bankers and Brokers. Mr. SAMUEL NEUSTAAT has an interest in our business and will sign by procuration. LAZARUS HALLGARTEN, WILLIAM ROSENHEIM, CHARLES S. HALLGARTEN, JULIUS HALLGARTEN. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

OFFICE OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD, No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRMS OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD and E. R. SAWYER & CO., of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, are this day dissolved by their own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation. E. A. QUINTARD, E. R. SAWYER, H. D. WARD.

No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

E. A. QUINTARD, H. D. WARD and W. W. SKIDDY will continue the coal business at No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 220 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, under the firm name of QUINTARD, WARD & CO. E. R. SAWYER will continue the coal business at No. 42 Kilby-st., Boston, and No. 213 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between BOWNE, McELRATH & PURDY at No. 104 Barclay-st. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business to be conducted as heretofore by BOWNE & PURDY. BOWNE, McELRATH & PURDY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED J. FRANCIS McCOY as partner in our firm, the business of our house will hereafter be conducted under the name of VAN WART, McCOY & CO. VAN WART & McCOY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MY SON, PHOEBUS W. LYON, to an interest in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of WM. P. LYON & SON. WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl-st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO. NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned. GAMALIEL G. SMITH. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date. E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. New-York, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted a partner in our several firms. BROWN BROTHERS & CO. New-York, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. PHOENIX BABCOCK IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm. BABCOCK & CO., Nos. 65 and 67 Water-st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. WILLIAM H. BARRETTO IS THIS day admitted to an interest in our firm. F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. SAMUEL V. SMITH AND MR. OLIVER B. COOMES are admitted as partners in our firm. CHAS. H. BOOTH & CO. NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BOOK, news and stationery business in one of the most flourishing towns in Pennsylvania; a good chance for an industrious young man; pays well. For particulars apply in the store No. 627 Hudson-st., New-York.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING ABOUT TO remove to San Francisco, is desirous of forming business relations with reliable parties in this State, as agent or partner, or in any capacity profitable to both parties. Address J. H. O., Box No. 478 Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS in complete order; from $3,000 to $4,000 capital required: now doing a business of $20,000 a year, and capable of being increased to any extent. Address J. H. O., Box No. 478, Albany, N. Y.

$50,000.—CASH BUSINESS.—AN ESTABLISHED house in the trimming business will give a desirable partner, with from $30,000 to $50,000, a valuable interest. Address B. W., Box No. 1,806 Post-office.

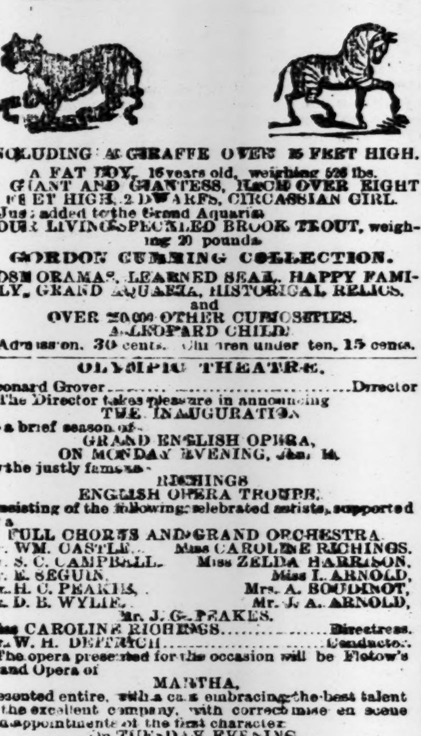
FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, WITH fixtures, lease and good will; good location up town, and good run of custom. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARINE SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 4 P. M., at Sighostner's Hotel, No. 120 Pearl-st. Personal attendance of members is requested. JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the talented comedienne,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
who will appear in her original personation of
TOPSEY, TOPSEY,
TOPSEY.
TOPSEY, TOPSEY
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7½,
in the great American Drama entitled
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in 5 Acts, 12 Tableaux, and with all its
ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS,
as performed by her in all the principal cities of
AMERICA, ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
with the most distinguished approbation. The piece cast to the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE TALENTED COMPANY.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.



INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH.
A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
Just added to the Grand Aquaria
FOUR LIVING SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and
OVER 200,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
A LEOPARD CHILD.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Leonard Grover ... Director
The Director takes pleasure in announcing
THE INAUGURATION
of a brief season of
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
by the justly famous
RICHINGS
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE,
consisting of the following celebrated artists, supported by a
FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Miss ZELDA HARRISON,
Mr. E. SEGUIN, Miss I. ARNOLD,
Mr. H. C. PEAKES, Mrs. A. BOUDINOT,
Mr. D. B. WYLIE, Mrs. J. A. ARNOLD,
Mr. J. G. PEAKES.
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS ... Directress.
Mr. W. H. DEFFRICH ... Conductor.

The opera presented for this occasion will be Flotow's Grand Opera of MARTHA, presented entire, with a cast embracing the best talent of the excellent company, with correct mise en scene and appointments of the first character. On TUESDAY EVENING, Wallace's beautiful Opera of MARITANA, one of the first and most eminent successes of this fine troupe. WEDNESDAY, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO, rendered throughout by the Richings English Opera Troupe, in a manner unsurpassed by any other similar organization. Due announcement will be made of the repertory for the remainder of the week.

SCALE OF PRICES:
Admission, 75 cents; Balcony Chairs, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents.
Secured seats may be purchased at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre, without extra charge.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT,
Grand Matinee of the
DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, "123D SEANCE," when will be reproduced, by request, "THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK, the most exciting feat ever witnessed;" "THE FLOATING HEAD," "GROWTH OF FLOWERS," and the "WONDROUS HAT," pronounced by the Press and public the FOUR "GREATEST ILLUSIONS" ever presented to an audience. HERR HASELMAYER will perform a Solo on the Wood and India Rubber Instrument, invented and made by himself. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; for sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7½. MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2. Children half price. The Chickering piano is used at these seances.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BATEMAN CONCERTS.
Mr. BATEMAN begs to announce that he will give
ONE GRAND CONCERT
at the above establishment on the evening of
MONDAY, JAN. 14.
The series of performances drawing to a close renders this the
LAST APPEARANCE IN BROOKLYN
of this unequaled musical troupe, who have just completed a
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL WESTERN TOUR.
Mme. PAREPA,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor FERRANTI,
Signor FORTUNA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. WALTON, and
Mr. THEO. THOMAS' CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Doors open at 7½. Concert commences at 8.
Box-book now open at the Academy.

STEINWAY HALL.—TWENTIETH SUNDAY CONCERT OF SACRED AND CLASSICAL MUSIC, SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, AT 8 O'CLOCK. The celebrated BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE having returned from their eminently successful tour through the West, will appear for THIS NIGHT ONLY. The great interest heretofore manifested in these magnificent entertainments will doubtless be renewed on this occasion, probably the last on which the following great combination of talent can appear at a Sunday Concert in New-York.
MME. PAREPA,
SIGNOR FERANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. J. L. HATTON,
MR. G. W. COLBY.
MR. THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor, and his
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Notwithstanding the above extraordinary attraction, the prices will remain as usual.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at the door this evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A family's or gentlemen's washing; can do up finely and fluting. Call on Mrs. CARMODY, No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD A HAPPY home teaching the English branches and music, and taking entire charge of household matters, desires a reëngagement with parties of high moral worth; is a neat, economical manager; can make a bonnet, cloak or dress. Address T. L., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD, CAPABLE servants, German, English, Scotch or Irish, can be suited immediately at CARPENTER'S Employment Office, No. 139 1st-av., corner 8th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a store who is not afraid of hard work; can write a good and quick hand and is correct at figures; good references for honesty and sobriety will be given. Address R. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF age, a situation in a publishing house, or any wholesale business; refers to his late employers. Address F. L., No. 126 West 28th-st.

CLERKSHIP WANTED—IN A FIRST-class house by a young man lately returned from China; a knowledge of business here his main object; references as to character unexceptionable. Merchants requiring such a person will please send address to Albemarle Hotel, Room No. 88.

REAL ESTATE.—A YOUNG MAN RESIDING with his parents is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Real Estate Office. Compensation at first can be small. Address, for two days, W. C. P., Station C.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A CLOTH house; must be a rapid writer, correct and experienced, who can give the best testimonials as to character, integrity, &c., &c. Address by letter to WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th of January, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 4th day of February, 1867:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1, Oyer and Terminer.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1, Oyer and Terminer.

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

ASTROLOGY.

THE ONLY RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, Mme. DECOLAM, has returned, and can be consulted for a short time on all the affairs of life, at No. 49 East 28th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—COMMENCES 7¾.
Mr. Stuart desires to announce that on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 14,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear for THE FIRST TIME
at this Theatre in the character of
BERTUCCIO,
in Tom Taylor's play of
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Adapted from Victor Hugo's splendid play of
LE ROI S'AMUSE.
Miss RACHEL NOAH, of the Boston Theatre, will make her first appearance in New-York as
FIORDELISA.

Miss IDA VERNON will appear as		FRANCESCA
Mr. BARTON HILL	as	DEL AQUILLA
Mr. Leffingwell	as	Manfredi
Mr. Duell	as	Malatesta
Mr. Duff	as	Torrelli
Mr. Donaldson	as	Ordelaffi
Mr. Decker	as	Ascotti
Miss Cushing	as	Ginevra
Miss Andrews	as	Brigetta

TUESDAY EVENING—THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, (second time)
EDWIN BOOTH
IN
ROMEO AND JULIET.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
It is respectfully intimated that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats
THE FREE LIST is suspended until further notice.

"OURS!"

With its fine cast, superb scenery, correct military costumes, splendid military band, moonlight march of the troops, striking dramatic situations, pathetic interest and comic scenes, every night till further notice. The combination of NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS comprised in the above play has produced an amount of enthusiasm unparalleled in Wallack's Theatre. For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery, see small bills. Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
CENDRILLON,
now being produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
AND A
POWERFUL CAST.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
MISS FANNY HERRING and MR. G. L. FOX in
COMEDY and BURLESQUE.
THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.
JACK CADE.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MESSRS. MILES AND YOUNG.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
GRAND ORGAN CONCERT,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, by
JOHN ZUNDEL,
Assisted by Prof. Loretz, Miss Matilda Toedt and Master Toedt, of the Cecilian Choir.
Tickets 50 cents.

SCHOOL FOR SKATING.
Children, Ladies and Gentlemen anxious to perform the graceful motion with ease and safety on ice will call at the Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. and Broadway. H. GEBHARD.

OFFICE OF THE PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, No. 616 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—THE DISTRIBUTING COMMITTEE beg to announce to the public that owing to the great labor attendant upon preparing the ballots and procuring the additional presents arising from the sale of a greater number of tickets than was at first contemplated, that the distribution which was expected to take place on the 14th inst. is unavoidably postponed until the 28th inst., when it will positively take place.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
JOHN H. WHITE,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.,
WILLIAM ORTON,
Committee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE NEXT SOIREE OF THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC will be given to Monday's pupils, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at the Conservatory, No. 83 Madison-av. Admission free.

SKATING TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AT SILVAN Lake, Hoboken, foot of 14th-st.; the nearest skating resort of any in the vicinity of New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.
Opens its next session on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6. This College is distinguished for the thorough and practical education which it gives in all the branches of a full Academic and Collegiate course of study, adapted to young ladies. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D.D., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

A. FAVARGER WILL GIVE AN ILLUSTRATION of his mode of teaching French, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel of the Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Mr. Favarger will organize a new class, if sufficient pupils subscribe, after the explanation. Persons interested, especially teachers, are invited.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

CARD.—THE REDUCED TERMS FOR PENMANSHIP and book-keeping at GOLDSMITH'S Institute. All who would take advantage of the opportunity should enter their names without delay, as a limited number only will be received at the low rates. No. 756 Broadway.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FOR SALE.—IN all respects well appointed, and in a central locality. Address H. M. GRAVES, No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH PROFESSOR WANTED—A gentleman of high character, with experience and tact in teaching the French language, in a large institution. Address ACADEMY, Box No. 1,808 Post-office, New-York.

TEACHERS.—A PARISIAN LADY, WHOSE time is not fully employed, would like to give French instruction two hours daily in a school or family. Address Miss R. V., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

LECTURES.

Error in date (on the tickets) of the first lecture, Jan. 14 in place of 15.

A COURSE OF POPULAR LECTURES in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. Dr. Burchard. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D.; subject—*Egypt and the Pyramids*. TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, Rev. E. C. EWER, D. D.; subject—*Yo Semite Valley*. TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT; subject—*Boys*. TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, Hon. CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale, N. Y.; subject—*Across the Plains*. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course, $1. Single admission, 30c.

MUSICAL.

A ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR $100.—First-class pianos, organs and melodeons, for rent or sale low for cash, or in installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 11 P. M. NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen; lessons every day; all dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six lessons.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES, with our improved combination cushions, which have been proved to be the most correct and durable cushions ever made. Specimens of our tables that have been in constant use for many years may be seen in the principal hotels and saloons in this City. Parties intending to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock which is the largest and finest in the world. Boys' tables for Holiday Presents. PHELAN & COLLANDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, strictures, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

FURNITURE.

A FAMILY ABOUT BREAKING UP housekeeping offer for sale some very choice articles of furniture, also an elegant mantel mirror, a magnificent china dinner set, marble statuary, bronzes, &c., a valuable collection of books, which will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply for particulars to E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, Bedding, Parlor and Bedroom suites, Piano-fortes, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, corner of Canal and Hudson sts. Payment taken by weekly or monthly payments if preferred.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—THE STANDARD. Used by best hotels; free from bugs; clean, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

COAL.

COKE $2 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 50 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 363½ West 18th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

TO COAL CARTMEN.—BEST QUALITY of Red Ash, Lorberry and Locust Mountain, Egg and Stove sizes, at $6 75 and $6 25, at the yard of L. W. PHILLIPS, foot of 20th-st., North River.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Affairs in the Third, Twenty-second, Fifty-first and Seventy-first Regiments—Annual Meeting of the New-York Military Association—Target Company Parade—Resignation of Lieut.-Col. Coles—Recent Changes and Miscellaneous Gossip.

Considerable activity is observable in National Guard circles all over the State, and many important movements are on the *tapis*. Next week the annual meeting of the New-York Military Association takes place at Albany, and business of interest and importance will be considered. The discussed question, "Who is to be the Major-General of the First Division?" will also probably be definitely determined before the close of the ensuing week. For the regular news and gossip of the week just closed the reader is referred to the following *résumé*:

THE BREECH-LOADING ARMS EXAMINING BOARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 2.—The Board appointed by Special Orders No. 322, for the "examination and trial of the recent inventions and improvements in breech-loading military small arms, and especially of such inventions and improvements as have been made for alterations of the muzzle-loading military arms now in use," will reconvene at the State Arsenal on the 22d inst., at 10 A. M., to continue the examination of such arms as may be brought before it.

The following officers comprise the Board:

Brig.-Gen. GEO. W. PALMER, Commissary-General of Ordnance.

Brig.-Gen. WM. G. WARD, commanding First Brigade National Guard.

Col. GEO. M. BAKER, commanding Seventy-fourth Regiment National Guard.

Col. SILAS W. BURR, Assistant Inspector-General State of New-York.

Brig.-Gen. WM. IRVINE retiring on account of the expiration of his term of office.

The Board will meet from time to time as circumstances may require, and after their examination shall have been concluded, make a full report of their investigations with such recommendations as they may deem proper to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed) S. E. MARVIN,
Adjutant-General.
(Official.)
V. W. BENTLEY, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. A. Gen.

AFFAIRS IN THE THIRD REGIMENT.

A recent order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOHN E. BENDIX, commanding the Third Regiment Infantry, (Bendix Zouaves,) contains the following announcements: In compliance with brigade orders, the commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff officers of this regiment will assemble for drill and instructions, (Casey's Tactics,) at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, in fatigue uniform, with side-arms, on Tuesday, the 22d day of January, and Tuesday, the 19th day of February, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. This regiment will assemble for drill and instructions, in Zouave uniforms, (white gloves, without muskets,) at the State Arsenal, on Thursday, the 10th, and Monday, the 28th inst. Company roll-calls at 7:30 o'clock. Adjutant's call at 7:45 o'clock P. M. The line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. Field and staff, non-commissioned staff and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at 7:45 o'clock, P. M. Capt. JOHN H. MURRAY, Company B, will detail a corporal and two men, who will report to the Adjutant for guard duty, at 7:30 o'clock, precisely; said guard will permit none to pass out of the building without permission from the Commandant of the regiment. Commandants of companies will make a written report, certified on honor, of the number of old equipments on hand, and turn in the same to the Quartermaster on or before the 8th inst., or they will be charged with the deficiency. The commissioned officers of this regiment will assemble for drill, in fatigue uniform, with side arms, at the Regimental Armory, No. 114 and 116 East Thirteenth-street, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M. The non-commissioned company officers will assemble for drill, in Zouave uniform, at the same place, on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M. Lieut.-Col. BEATTIE will take command, assisted by the Adjutant. The Commandant trusts that the officers will be more prompt in their duties than they have been the last year past, and see that their men appear neat and tidy on parades and drills. Those who are not in complete uniform, will not be permitted to take position in line, and the Adjutant will report every deficiency as absent, who will be court-martialed, and fined according to law.

WING DRILLS IN THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. GEORGE B. POST, commanding Twenty-second Regiment, announces in General Orders No. 1 that the right and left wings of the regiment will assemble for battalion drill, at the Armory, respectively, on the evenings of Jan. 18 and 25. The First Sergeant's call will be beaten at 8 o'clock, precisely, and the battalion will be formed without delay. The Adjutant will allow no Sergeant to amend his report; but privates reporting for duty after the First Sergeant's call has been sounded, will be formed into a squad, under the command of an officer detailed for the purpose, and will be assigned to the companies at such time as may be ordered. The following manœuvres will be performed: Marching by the flank; by company and division front, in column; in line of battle; and in common, quick and double-quick times. Closing to half distance, and in mass, and taking distances. Passing from line-of-battle to column, and from column to line.

AFFAIRS IN THE FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

At a regular meeting of the Scott Light Guards, Company I, 51st (Syracuse) Regiment, held at their rooms in the Armory on Friday evening, the following military and civil officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Military Officers—Captain, A. C. Jones; First Lieutenant Wm. H. Hamilton; Second Lieutenant, John McDonald; First Sergeant, Alex. Vroman; Duty Sergeants, Wm. C. Biddlecom, Thomas Lewis, Samuel Hammond and Henry Jackson; Corporals, S. B. Williams, A. L. Phillips, Giles Post, Levi D. Sheppard and Chas. L. Babbit.

Civil Officers—President, A. C. Jones; Vice-President, R. H. Brown; Secretary, Wm. H. Hamilton; Financial Secretary, S. B. Williams; Treasurer, R. B. Strong.

The adjourned meeting of the Veterans of Company D, Fifty-first Regiment, took place at the office of Lieut. GEO. K. COLLINS, in the Bastable Block, Syracuse, on Friday evening last, and was well attended. An organization was perfected, which is to be known as "The Veteran Association of Company D, Fifty-first Regiment N. G." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Major-Gen. H. A. Barnum.
First Vice-President—Brig.-Gen. Gustavus Sniper.
Second Vice-President—Lieut. Chas. W. Ostrander.
Secretary—Lieut.-Col. Theodore M. Barber.
Treasurer—Sergt.-Major Elisha B. George.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Lieut. Norman W. Smith.
Executive Committee—President, Secretary, Capt. Theo. L. Poole, Major Edward Drake, Capt. Daniel N. Lathrop.
Committee on Military History—Capt. H. W. Clarke, Lieut. Geo. H. Gilbert, Lieut. Geo. K. Collins.

The first annual meeting of the Association will be held on the 22d of February next. Any person a former member of Company D, who has served honorably in the late war, is eligible to membership in this Association.

AFFAIRS IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Col. THEODORE W. PARMLEE, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, in General Orders No. 1, current series, makes the following announcements: The following sections extracted from the Military Code of the State of New York "as amended and in force in 1866," and from General Regulations approved Sept. 12, 1865, will be read in detail by company commanders to their men when assembled, at least once in each month during the current drill season. Military Code.—Part first, chap. 477.—Nos. 25, 91, 130, 138 to 146 inclusive—148, 149, 150, 151, 160, 161, 215 to 221, and 225 to 230 inclusive; 232 to 239 inclusive; 247, 252, 253, 291 to 297 inclusive; 308, 309, 310, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 318. Part second, chap. 69, section No. 21.—General Regulations.—Nos. 4, 5, 10, 11, 21, 24, 30, 31, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 56, 57, 61, 66, 77, 78, 79, 88, 95, 98, 99, 102, 108, 110, 145, 146, 147, 192, 278, 279, 280, 438, 439, 440, 443, 484, 485, 682, 683, 685, 686, 858. All officers are instructed to read for their own guidance articles 16, 17, 18 and 21, also sections 457, 458, 460, 461, 463, 464, 465, 466, 468, 475, 481, 490, 494, 498, 507, 521, 545, 546, 547, 456, 679, 680, 693, 744, 749, 751, 755, 775 from the regulations. Division drills of the regiment will be held at the State Arsenal from the 14th to the 18th instant, inclusive, and at the Thirteenth-street Armory from the 21st to the 25th inst. inclusive, in full fatigue uniform. Roll call of companies at 8 o'clock P. M. The ranking subaltern will act as Adjutant. First Division, A and H Companies, on Monday evening; Second Division, D and G Companies, on Tuesday evening; Third Division, C and F Companies, on Wednesday evening; Fourth Division, E and K Companies, Thursday evening; Fifth Division, B and I Companies, on Friday evening. The officers and non-commissioned officers will assemble at the State Arsenal on Tuesday evening, the 29th inst., in full fatigue uniform for drill, with distance cords. Roll call at 8 o'clock. The members of the regiment not ordered to take part in this drill are invited to be present. On Monday evening, the 4th proximo, and on Wednesday evening the 13th proximo, the regiment will assemble at the State Arsenal for regimental drill, in full uniform—Companies' roll calls at 8 o'clock. K Company at these drills will be formed of instructed men, detailed by the Commandant of each Company. Such details will be exempt from fines for non-attendance at the battalion drills of their own Companies while so serving. Companies A, I, C, D and E will detail one sergeant and two files. Companies H, B, F and G one corporal and two files. The officers making these details will at once make returns to the Adjutant of the names of the members. Lieuts. TYSON and SHADE are assigned to K Company for duty at the drills ordered herein. The senior officer present will be held responsible for a correct return of delinquents. The commissioned staff officers will attend the "skeleton" and regimental drills ordered in the foregoing, and the non-commissioned staff, general guides and color guard, in addition to this duty, will attend the drills of the Third Division. Muskets will be furnished at the places appointed for the above meetings. A detail of half a file from each company will be made by the Adjutant, with the approval of the company commanders, to serve as a permanent color guard. They will be selected from among those who have served with distinction in the regiment, and will be breveted to the grade of Lance Corporal. Company commanders will make return to the Adjutant within five days after all battalion formations, now or hereafter ordered, of the squad warrants and names of delinquents, in accordance with form No. 61 of the Code. Enlisting orders will be forwarded with application for signature of certificate, and will be returned through the regular channel. On application from Capt. TRYON, First Sergeant RICHARD P. WHEELER, of Company I, is reduced to the ranks for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty and manifest unfitness for any position in this regiment. The following changes in the regimental staff are hereby announced. Respect and obedience will be paid in accordance:

Appointments.—First Lieut. A. T. Francis to be Adjutant, rank from Dec. 11, 1866, *vice* Livermore, resigned; Thomas Lynch Raymond to be Quartermaster, *vice* John A. Hull (holding over,) with rank from Jan. 9, 1867; Sergt. James M. Turner to be Commissary Sergeant, warrant dated Dec. 31, 1866, *vice* John P. Hilbard discharged; Privates James R. Scott and George W. Moore to be Standard Bearers, warrants dated Dec. 31, 1866, *vice* Turner promoted, and R. Libby returned to his Company; George R. Bruce to be Drum-Major from Dec. 31, 1866, *vice* Purdy relieved.

Discharged.—Privates J. T. Delap and Jas. J. Potter, Company E; Privates George W. Summers and Jonas A. Lincoln, Company D; Privates Henry K. White, Robert F. Glass and Wm. H. Cole, Company G. The names of Privates Merry, O'Neil, Skillman and Tibbitts, of Company F, will be dropped from the Company roll, and accounted for as removed from the Military District.

Expulsion.—Marasmus Willett, No. 143 Goerck-street, Company C.

BATTALION DRILL OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

A battalion drill of the Fourth (Veteran Zouaves) Regiment was held on Friday evening, at the State Arsenal. Line was formed at 8 o'clock precisely, at which time the doors were closed and no one admitted, whether spectator or member. The seats in the room were comfortably filled by a brilliant display of fashion, the preponderance of ladies among the spectators being especially noticeable. The command was formed into eight companies of twenty files front, and the appearance of the battalion was very soldierly. As soon as Col. HULL assumed command of the battalion, the following manœuvres were gone through: Close column by division on first division right in front; the same movement in reverse, left in front; double column at half distance, four square; on First Company, at half distance, close column; take wheeling distance; two last movements repeated in Eighth Company. These several evolutions were neatly executed, and the battalion was kept well in hand by the Colonel, who has evidently been hard at work in the Company drills. We were especially pleased with the correct bearing of the rank and file, and the visible improvement manifested in the manual of arms. Several important changes have recently taken place among the line officers and in some instances they have been for the better. A certain rowdy element, so noticeable last Winter, has either been expunged or is kept under better control, and it is pleasant to note the fact. The *Zouaves* are progressing most favorably and we are glad of it.

THE MILITARY ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the field officers of the First Division of the National Guard, held at the Armory of the Twelfth Regiment, infantry, on the evening of the 9th inst., the following resolution was presented by Col. CONKLING, and unanimously carried:

Resolved, That the commissioned officers of the First Division will attend in a body the next meeting of the Military Association of the State of New-York, to be held in the City of Albany on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.

All commissioned officers of the National Guard are eligible to membership upon paying the initiation fee of $3. All the members of the Association are required to appear in uniform. In order to be present at the opening of the convention it will be necessary to leave this City the evening before. It is understood that the attendance of members will be exceedingly full, as matters of great importance will be submitted to the consideration of the Association. Brig.-Gen. GEO. S. BATCHELLER, Inspector-General of the State, will deliver the annual address. The following is the official notification to the National Guard:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

The next annual meeting of the Military Association of the State of New-York will be held in the rooms of the Young Men's Association, in the City of Albany, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 15 and 16, 1867, beginning at 12 o'clock on the 15th.

All commissioned officers of the National Guard are invited to attend, as business of much importance to the organization will be transacted.

Gen. GEO. S. BATCHELLER, Inspector-General State of New-York, will deliver the annual address before the Association, on Wednesday evening in the Assembly Chamber.

HENRY HEATH,
Captain Thirteenth Regiment, N. G., Rec'd'g Sec'y.

THE TARGET COMPANIES' PARADE.

The following order is published for the information of those interested in the proposed division parade of all the target companies existing in this City and Brooklyn:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK TARGET COMPANIES, MASONIC HALL, NOS. 114 AND 116 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

The general headquarters of the four brigades comprising this division, are established at the following places:

First Brigade—Brig. Gen. H. F. Liebenau, No. 552 Eighth-avenue.

Second Brigade—Brig.-Gen. James Hastings, Asa F. Miller, corner of Hudson and Hammond streets.

Third Brigade—Brig.-Gen. Wm. A. Lynch, Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth-street.

Fourth Brigade—Not yet completed.

Companies wishing to parade on the 22d of next February, will report at once to either of the above-named headquarters.

By order of CHAS. H. INNES,
Major-General Commanding.
JAMES D. BAILEY, A. A. S.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The following circular is published for the information of the members of Company D of the Seventh Regiment:

ARMORY SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y.,
FOURTH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

The active and honorary members of this company are hereby invited to attend the funeral of our late comrade, JAMES FARNUM, from his late residence, No. 55 South Eighth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., (citizens' dress.)

WM. H. KIPP, Captain

RESIGNATION OF LIEUT.-COL. COLES.

The rumor that Lieut.-Col. W. J. COLES, of the Seventy-first Regiment, has resigned is confirmed. Col. COLES' letter of resignation is dated Jan. 9, and it is understood to have been accepted. Col. COLES' connection with the National Guard service extends over a space of fourteen years, he having joined the Seventy-first Regiment in 1853, as a private in Capt. M. C. HAGADORN's Company (C.) He was elected Corporal in 1855, First Sergeant in 1856, and First Lieutenant May 25, 1857, being soon after raised to the rank of Captain of Company C. During the brief campaigns of the Seventy-first Regiment of 1861-2-3, Capt. COLES was constantly present with his command. On the 14th of January, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of Major, and in the following April was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, which rank he has retained with great credit during the past four years. In retiring from active duty, Lieut.-Col. COLES carries with him the warm friendship of every member of the regiment, and his resignation has caused the liveliest regret on the part of those yet under the orders of the State authorities. There is no doubt that had his ambition so directed, Lieut.-Col. COLES might have retired with the full rank of Colonel.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending Jan. 5, 1867:

Jan. 5—Ninth Regiment, John S. Stryker, Second Lieutenant, declined; Thirteenth Regiment, R. P. Cornwell, Second Lieutenant, declined; Fifteenth Regiment, Benj. A. Willis, Colonel, absence; Sixteenth Regiment, R. Riley, Chaplain, declined; Twenty-second Regiment, E. M. Townsend, Major, absence from State; Twenty-fourth Regiment, Ed. A. Ives, Captain, physical disability; Twenty-fourth Regiment, Geo. D. Smith, First Lieutenant, physical disability; Thirty-sixth regiment, Wm. P. Davis, Colonel, term of service expired; Forty-seventh Regiment, Andrew Merrill, Surgeon, removal; Forty-seventh Regiment, Geo. W. Taylor, First Lieutenant, removal; Seventy-ninth Regiment, John A. McPherson, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired; Ninety-fourth Regiment, A. E. Dewey, First Lieutenant, term of service expired.

PAYING MY FINE.

Under the above caption a correspondent of the Rochester *Union* publishes the following lines, in the hope of obtaining information on a subject which interests many of our readers:

I am one, my dear sirs, who can never parade,
And for this, my default, many dollars have paid;
Yet I'm sure, very sure, that I would not repine,
If I knew what the regiment did with my fine.

I am fined by the Company: Sirs, is it law,
That the Captain the whole of this money should draw?
Yet I'd willingly give up these dollars of mine,
If I knew what the company did with the fine.

At battalion drill, if I fail to appear,
And the Sergeant returns that he summoned me there,
The Clerk quite politely transmits me "a line,"
But he don't say a word what he does with the fine.

I've appealed to the Constable, Colonel and Clerk,
(The latter at times is as cross as a Turk;)
I'll promise them dinner, I'll add to it wine,
If they only will say what they do with my fine.

The truth of the thing is, I cannot parade—
So, my good friends, do lend me your aid;
And when 'tis convenient, pray drop me a line,
Just to tell, if you can, what they do with my fine.

A DRILL CHALLENGE.

Who will be the first to take up the gauntlet thus defiantly thrown:

B COMPANY, 37TH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1866.

Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., hereby challenge any Company in the Thirty-seventh Regiment to drill them in three months from this date in company movements and the manual of arms.

WILLIAM H. COX, Captain.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

At a regular meeting of the Ellsworth Guard, Company A, Twenty-first Regiment, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., held at their armory on Friday evening, the 4th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Civil Officers.—President, George H. Williams; Vice-President, James Farrington; Treasurer, Robert High; Secretary, James L. Williams; Assistant Secretary, Edgar M. Meeks.

Non-Commissioned Officers.—Orderly Sergeant, Warren S. Foster; Duty Sergeants, George H. Williams, Edgar M. Meeks, Chas Wood and Jas. L. Williams; Corporals, Gifford Hull, Robert High, John McGuire, John Peterkin, Louis Vail, George Wanyer, H. S. Sherwood and Chas. Ferguson.

Lieut. WM. QUINN, of Troy, N. Y., and late of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, has been commissioned as brevet Captain by Gov. FENTON, for meritorious service in the field. Captain QUINN also served in the Third New-York Light Artillery as First Lieutenant.

On Monday evening last Major HARRY ROCKAFELLAR, of the Seventy-first Regiment, was the surprised and gratified recipient of a handsome set of horse equipments, at the hands of the members of Company F, Fourth Regiment, (Zouaves,) his former command. Major ROCKAFELLAR served with distinction during the war in the regular service, losing his arm in one of the earlier engagements of the Army of the Potomac. He is now a prominent, and probably a successful, candidate for the vacant Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Seventy-first Regiment.

The first annual promenade hop of Company H of the Fourteenth Regiment, will take place at the Brooklyn Athenæum on Wednesday evening next, the 16th inst. The Committees and the members are working zealously to achieve a decided success. The tickets are very neatly gotten up.

National Guardsmen are cautioned against loaning their uniform overcoats to friends proposing to parade with target companies. The loan of any portion of the militia uniforms furnished by the State, is an offence punishable by fine.

The first annual ball of Company K, Eighth Regiment, (Washington Grays,) will take place at the New York Assembly Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, on Monday evening, the 21st inst. The Ball Committee propose making this initial festival a positive success, and great preparations are in active progress.

Col. EDWARD GEBHARD, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, has resigned his position on the Governor's Staff, because private business presses upon his hands. Col. M. J. FARRELL succeeds to the position vacated by Col. GEBHARD.

Company I Twelfth Regiment announce that their first annual ball will take place on Monday evening, the 28th inst., at the New-York Assembly Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street. Capt. W. RAYNOR is commandant of Company I.

Major JOHN WARD, of the Twelfth Regiment, has been elected Colonel of that command. Capt. McAFEE was elected Major of the same.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, will deliver a lecture before that command at an early day at the Cooper Institute.

An election was held last week in Company F, Fourth Regiment, Col. HALL presiding. On the first ballot being taken, Capt. FRANK J. STEERS, formerly of the Ninetieth New-York Volunteers, was declared elected Captain, and Second Lieut. W. A. LANG, First Lieutenant.

The tenth annual ball of the New-York Schutzen Corps, Capt. H. D. BUSCH, will be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, on Thursday evening, the 17th inst.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

Reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and Surgeon—Interesting Meeting.

The twelfth anniversary of the Woman's Hospital was celebrated yesterday by a meeting of the lady patrons at the residence of Mrs. T. C. DOREMUS, in East Twelfth-street. A large number of ladies were present, and also several distinguished gentlemen who have lent their influence to aid the enterprise. Among these were Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Rev. JONAS KING, the Missionary to Greece; Drs. BURKE, SABINE METCALF, PRATT and THOMAS, Prof. DOREMUS, and others.

Mr. BEEKMAN, the President, called the meeting to order, and Rev. Dr. KING inaugurated the exercises by reading and expounding a portion of the Psalms.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The report of the Secretary was then read. It is as follows:

Another anniversary of the Woman's Hospital Association brings to us cause for devout gratitude to the Giver of All Good for continual means of benefiting the sufferings of our own sex.

The past year has had its encouragements, but our hope, so long deferred, of the New Hospital, seems nearing to its consummation. The corner stone of this beautiful edifice was laid in May, in the presence of the Board of Governors, the ladies of the Association, the Surgeons connected with it, and other friends of the Institution. The ceremonies were appropriate and entertaining. The President, Hon. JAMES BEEKMAN, ever our true and generous friend, gave a brief history of the Hospital from its commencement, paying to the surgeons, to the women, and all who any way aided in the advancement of this noble charity, their need of praise. He was followed by an eloquent address by Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, remarks by Mr. COOPER, E. C. BENEDICT and others. From that day the building has steadily progressed, and we look for its completion in the early Spring.

We were compelled by circumstances beyond our control to move into temporary quarters in October. But, under the careful and efficient management of our estimable Matron, this was effected with very little discomfort to the patients. Too much commendation cannot be given to her and the nurses in her family for their kindness and truthfulness in the discharge of their responsible and difficult duties.

THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS.

The number of patients received in our Hospital has been limited by our space and means. We trust the future will open a larger sphere for the exercise of our charities, and that our usefulness may not be crippled by our indifference to the claims of the suffering. Let the beautiful motto of our Lord, "Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these, ye have done it unto me," be impressed on our hearts, and we shall lack no stimulus in our work. This enterprise has been thoroughly tested, and each year's experience enhances its importance. If each woman connected with it will assume a personal responsibility its success will be commensurate with the highest hopes of the benevolent.

Very soon our organization as the Woman's Hospital Association will be merged in the New-York State Woman's Hospital. What our *status* in that institution will be remains to be seen.

We have every reason to believe it will be one of increased power and usefulness, which we shall be prepared to meet as those who follow the example of Him who went about doing good. Our Surgeon-in-Chief will accept our sincere thanks for his uniform courtesy and kindness, which have made our mutual relations so agreeable, as well as for his skill and faithfulness to our suffering patients. To his associate surgeons and assistants we beg also to offer our thanks.

The report was approved.

THE MEDICAL REPORT.

The following report of Surgeon EMMET was then read:

To THE LADY MANAGERS OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION: As this, your twelfth anniversary, will nearly close your labors as the Managers of the Woman's Hospital Association, and as you are about to enter on a more extended field in conjunction with the governors of the New-York State Woman's Hospital, I feel that it would not be inappropriate to refer briefly to what has been accomplished under your charge.

From so small a beginning, through years of anxious care, to this the consummation where success is beyond question, your faith in the result has never wavered. Withal, I believe that no charitable enterprise was ever undertaken and carried through to a successful issue under more difficult circumstances. In fact, none but those of you who have borne the burden from the beginning can fully realize what has been accomplished. Twelve years ago the first Woman's Hospital ever established in the world for the treatment of diseases and injuries peculiar to the sex was opened at No. 83 Madison-avenue, in a building with limited accommodations and unfitted for the purpose. From the beginning, even the necessity for such an institution was opposed by a large and influential portion of the profession, who were, I believe, conscientious in their opposition, for with the knowledge then possessed by the medical profession, the field seemed so narrow a one that they were unable to realize that more could be thus accomplished than in a general hospital. We have overcome this; for I do not think that to-day we have any such opposition; or, if it exists, it is silent.

While many charitable friends early realized the good work to be done, and continued to aid us year after year, as our wants increased, we have always been limited in our means of reaching the sympathies of the public at large. Unlike all other charitable enterprises, although there was none more worthy, from its peculiar character, its purpose could not be directly presented to the public in an appeal for aid. As by the dropping of water, every obstacle has been removed, and it has gradually forced itself upon the notice of the people without other heralds than the patients that have returned one after another to their friends, relieved of diseases or injuries, which, as a rule, had been incurable before the establishment of this hospital. Through the efforts of the Governors of the State Woman's Hospital, we are about to occupy a building containing 100 beds, on the corner of Forty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue. This, as you are aware, is intended to be the first of four others on the "privation plan." The whole, when completed, according to the plan adopted, will in every respect constitute the most perfect hospital ever erected. No effort has been spared to embody every improvement therein, and it will stand as a lasting testimonial to future generations of the energy of its projectors, and the almost unbounded charity of the good people of this City. I have no fears for its future; as it stands, the most prominent object of its neighborhood, it speaks for itself and means will be forthcoming to provide for its future wants.

From this, the first school to which the profession has ever had access for these lesions and injuries, its teachings have spread over the world, and its benefits will be incalculable to coming generations. I do not think that I am extravagant when I state that this hospital has been the instrument of opening a field of observation from which a stock of information is to be gained hereafter for the profit of the human race, greater than the whole store already accumulated since our professional knowledge was reduced to a science. I mean to say that this institution has prepared the way; that it has offered the means for better observation through which the physician, by studying cause and effect, can treat a number of diseases formerly unknown; and that our example has been followed, and other institutions of the kind are being established in different parts of the world, as the profession has become alive to the importance of the subject. In fact, I do not believe that the professional history can present a parallel in any other direction wherein the advance has been so great as that made during the last twelve years in this branch.

I have referred more particularly to the treatment of the various diseases of the sex, in which many have been working with a common object. But in regard to the various surgical operations for the relief of the different injuries from parturition, I can state, without fear of contradiction, that the profession is indebted to the Woman's Hospital for nearly everything. To the skill and ingenuity of Dr. SIMS, the former surgeon of the hospital, the world owes, with many other operations, one in particular, which he perfected to such a degree that the ingenuity of the profession at large has not yet been able to add thereto a single improvement. When I state that since the foundation of this institution, over 400 of such cases alone have been relieved here, of an injury as a rule before incurable, and of the most loathsome infirmity that woman is ever called on to bear, by which she is debarred from all society and made a burden to herself, I think that those at first most skeptical cannot but admit that the Woman's Hospital has at least fulfilled every expectation. During the past twelve years, with but 32 beds for patients in the building lately occupied, and but with half that number in the present one, 1,219 cases have been discharged and cured, or greatly relieved, for limited accommodations have never allowed us to take any other cases but those which could be ultimately cured. Of this number eleven have died, all after the removal of ovarian and fibrous tumors, or from some other equally grave operation.

The usefulness of the Hospital has been augmented in a greater degree by the treatment twice a week at the institution, of out-door patients, who either could not be accommodated or were not sick enough to be admitted. No record has been preserved of the numbers treated previous to the year 1861, since which time the increase has been as follows: In 1861, 200 were treated; in 1862, 410; in 1863, 610; in 1864, 683; in 1865, 741; and in 1866, 867: making a total in the past six years of 3,461. For several years I have been unable to give my services to these cases, and they have been under the exclusive charge of Drs. THOMAS and SWIFT. Owing to their skill and attention to this department, the numbers have increased so rapidly, that it will soon be necessary to set apart a portion of at least three days in the week, for the treatment of these cases.

During the past year, in anticipation of two removals, and while the institution was closed for a portion of the Summer, we have not been in active operation more than seven months; yet this year has been the most successful one in proportion since the hospital has been in operation. On the 1st of January, 1866, twenty-nine patients were remaining in the house; seventy-two cases were admitted, making one hundred and one cases under treatment. Seventy cases have been discharged cured, fifteen improved, two not benefited, no deaths. Seventeen were remaining on the 1st of January, 1867, several of which have since been discharged cured. Sixty-three surgical operations were performed during the seven months, and, with no deaths, a larger proportion of cases were successful than in any previous year.

I must return my thanks to the members of your Board for your uniform consideration and active co-operation during the year; for, in consequence of the non-completion of the new Hospital in the Spring, as was expected, and the difficulty in finding another building when we were obliged to move, the responsibility in discharging my duties must otherwise have been greatly increased. To the members of the Consulting Board I must also return my thanks and bear testimony to the faithful discharge of their duties on the part of the other gentlemen connected with the institution. All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. A. EMMET, Surgeon.

The report was accepted.

The Treasurer's report was then read, from which it appears that the receipts during the year were $7,408 72; the expenditures $7,341 20; leaving a balance of $67 52. The report was approved.

Addresses appropriate to the occasion were then delivered by Professor DOREMUS and Dr. METCALF, after which the assemblage was dismissed with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. KING.

CHESS.

Tournament of the New-York Chess Club.

The annual tournament which it has of late years been the custom of the New-York Chess Club to hold at this season of the year has, on the incoming of the year of grace 1867, assumed larger proportions than ever before. Among several novel features embodied in the stipulations governing the series of encounters which the present tourney will embrace, may be mentioned, in the first place, that the lists are open to all comers on the payment of the nominal entrance fee of $2—a proviso which, it is hoped, will induce many amateurs in the surrounding districts to test their strength against Metropolitan players.

Secondly—That each competitor shall contest two games against every other player; and that the three winners of the greatest number of games shall receive each a prize according to the following ratio: First prize, half the amount of entrance fees; second prize, one-third, and third prize the balance, or one-sixth of such amount.

Thirdly—The players are *handicapped* in each separate encounter. That is to say that, where a disparity of skill is presumed to exist, such odds shall be given by the superior player as may be agreed upon between the contestants, or as may be awarded by the umpire. We learn that twenty-one entries have already been made for this tourney, and the lists still remain open—so that the number of games necessary to bring the tournament to a conclusion would form an arithmetical problem by no means readily solved. The players, however, have set themselves to work in right good earnest, and the large number of eighty-nine games have already been brought to issue; independently of a proportionate number of *parties remises* or "drawn games."

So far it is to be regretted that scarcely any of the games occurring in the tourney have been registered in the archives of the Club; but in a few days it is inevitable that encounters must occur on even terms between several of our leading players, when record of the moves will undoubtedly be made.

NEWBURGH VS. NEW-YORK.

A match consisting of three games simultaneously played, by correspondence between the respective Chess Clubs of Newburgh and New-York, is another point of interest to which the attention of amateurs is just now directed.

The progress of an encounter of this nature is necessarily slow, and up to the present time but seven moves, as shown in the subjoined score, have in either case taken place.

GAME 1—EVANS' GAMBIT.

Newburgh.	New-York.
1..P to K 4.	1..P to K 4.
2..K Kt to B 3.	2..Q Kt to B 3.
3..B to Q B 4.	3..B to Q B 4.
4..P to Q Kt 4.	4..B takes P.
5..P to Q B 3.	5..B to R 4.
6..P to Q 4.	6..P takes P.
7..Castles.	

GAME 2—IRREGULAR OPENING.

1..P to Q 4.	1..P to K B b.
2..P to Q B 3.	2..P to K 3.
3..Kt to K B 3.	3..Kt to K B 3.
4..P to K R 4.	4..B to K 2.
5..P to K R 5.	5..P to Q Kt 3.
6..B to K B 4.	6..B to K Kt 2.
7..P to K 3.	7..P to Q B 4.

GAME 3—PHILIDOR'S DEFENCE.

1..P to K 4.	1..P to K 4.
2..P to K B 3.	2..P to Q 5.
3..P to Q 4.	3..P takes P.
4..Kt takes P.	4..P to Q 4.
5..P takes P.	5..Q takes P.
6..Q to K 2.	6..B to K 2.
7..K Kt to Q Kt 5.	

DARING ROBBERY.

Over Ten Thousand Dollars in Gold Certificates and Treasury Notes Stolen from a Porter—The Thief Escapes with His Plunder.

A few minutes after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, HENRY GOTT, an old man acting as porter in the employ of Messrs. MARTIN, MOAS & Co., bankers and brokers, doing business on the second floor of No. 48 Exchange-place, was given $10,180 in gold certificates and United States Treasury Notes, and instructed to go to the office of DALLET & Co., dealers in foreign gold and exchange, on the second floor of the adjoining building, No. 50 Exchange-place, and pay a bill standing against the firm. In the package entrusted to the care of the porter were two gold certificates for $5,000 each, and one for $100, the balance being composed of Treasury notes. The roll was wrapped in a memorandum, and the porter carried it in his hand for greater security, keeping his hand in his coat pocket.

As Mr. GOTT stepped inside the staircase door of No. 50 Exchange-place, he drew the package from his pocket to look at the direction, as he had for the moment forgotten it. As he was thus engaged, a young man ran hastily down the stairs, and as he passed the porter dealt him a violent open-handed blow across the eyes, and at the same time snatched the roll of money and certificates from his hand. The confused old man was unable to make any resistance, although he contrived to retain possession of the memorandum. Before any alarm could be given the audacious thief had made his escape.

Mr. GOTT states that the robber was a young man about 21 years of age, and wore a black Kossuth hat, short brown coat and light pantaloons. As the assault and robbery was committed so suddenly, Mr. GOTT is unable to give any closer description of the man. The fact of the robbery being committed was communicated to the First Precinct Police, who in turn telegraphed to Police Headquarters, giving the description of the funds stolen and the description of the thief. Inspector DILKS immediately sent out a general alarm to all the Police Stations in this City and Brooklyn, but no trace of the bold operator had been gained up to a late hour last night, and it is considered doubtful if the thief will ever be detected.

The Alleged Theft of Diamonds.

The case of RAPHAEL KAUTZ, who is charged with stealing $15,000 worth of diamonds on the 12th inst., was yesterday brought up for examination, before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court. It appears by the testimony in the case that the accused and one JACQUES BLOCK, who were in partnership together in the diamond, pearl and plain jewelry trade, came to New-York from Lima, Peru, last week, to make sales, having with them about $10,000 worth of property, in addition to which, as alleged, BLOCK had some diamond jewelry, amounting to $1,500, his own personal property. KAUTZ, obtained possession of the key of the trunk, at the Girard House, containing the whole, and removed some from it. During the progress of the examination, JACQUES BLOCK testified, that he came from Lima, Peru, on or about the 30th of December, 1866, in company with KAUTZ, and put up at the Girard House as partners; they had a considerable quantity of jewelry, diamonds, pearls, &c., a portion of which, amounting to $1,500, was the personal property of BLOCK, and consisted of five diamond rings and two pair of diamond earrings. All the stock was deposited in a trunk in room No. 156 Girard House, in which they both slept, and was wrapped up in silk pocket handkerchiefs. Several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry had been sold by them during their residence together at the Girard House. A Mr. LINDON saw the property in the room and purchased $700, paying $350 to each as his share. On that occasion the accused locked the trunk and took the key with him; he (the accused) did not appear at the hotel for four days subsequently, although the witness was constantly on the look-out for him. On Tuesday last, he ultimately found him at his brother's house, when he said if he had had the key he must have lost it, and sent his nephew with witness to the hotel to break open the trunk. The trunk presented no appearance of having been previously forced open, and yet the property was all gone. On Saturday the witness and accused both went to the room together to divide some money. KAUTZ opened the trunk, took out the money, and locked it again. There was no similarity between witness' private property and the stock which they had as partners, and there was no other trunk at the hotel belonging to witness.

The witness was then cross-examined, but his counsel objected to the first question put, and, in the absence of Justice SHANDLEY, during the recess of the Court, the examination was postponed to Monday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

There are several witnesses to be examined in the case on both sides, as it is charged by the accused that the prosecutor broke open the trunk, and took the diamonds from it, at the same time committing an assault upon his nephew in the presence of one of the employes of the Girard House.

Municipal Affairs—Sale of City Property—Removals and Appointments—The Board of Councilmen.

The sale of property belonging to the City, which was advertised to take place at noon yesterday, to satisfy certain judgments obtained against the City, amounting in the aggregate to $50,000, has been postponed until Wednesday next. In the meantime the Comptroller will doubtless find means to satisfy the claims. The property selected by the Sheriff for sale was the furniture and pictures in the Governor's Room, City Hall.

The members of the Board of Councilmen have, it is said, come to an understanding, and the dissensions existing among them have been reconciled. It is understood that several of the members opposed to Mr. BRINKMAN have been induced to promise him their support, and that there will be no further trouble. The Board will not meet until the 24th inst. E. M. TRAPHAGEN has been appointed General Clerk to the Board, and WILLIAM F. T. CHAPMAN Deputy Clerk.

In the Finance Department no changes in the clerical force have yet been announced, but it is understood that Mr. JEFRY SNYDER and WM. H. FIELD, Auditors, and CHARLES VAN HOLLAND, General Clerk, have resigned.

The City Chamberlain has appointed Mr. Y. A. PALMER Deputy Chamberlain.

In the Street Department no changes have been made.

Nothing has yet been done by the Committee of the Board of Aldermen relative to the claim of PETER McKNIGHT to the seat of WM. L. ELY, and, as the rumor runs, nothing will be done.

Card from Mr. Councilman Brinkman.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your recent publication of the proceedings of the Board of Councilmen, and of my being brought before the Mayor, you state that I informed that official that I received permission from Justice HOGAN to carry a pistol.

I now wish to state, in justice to Judge HOGAN, that when I called on him I told him that I had been threatened with personal violence, and asked him to give me an order or permission to carry a pistol. Judge HOGAN replied that he had no right or authority to give me an order or permission to carry a pistol; but that I, as every other citizen, had a right to protect myself, and that I was responsible for my acts. This is the substance of the conversation had with Judge HOGAN, and in justice to that gentleman, I respectfully ask its publication.

Respectfully,
JAMES G. BRINKMAN,
President Board of Councilmen, 1867.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

MORE CHECK FORGERIES.

A young man of genteel appearance and address called on the 2d of November at the store occupied by BEARDSLEY & HOLSTON, No. 76 Fulton-street, and purchased a suit of clothes, valued at $65, from the salesman, SACKETT L. WRIGHT. In payment of the bill the man offered a check for $110 on the First National Bank of this City, purporting to have been drawn by Messrs. EWELL & CLARK, Bankers, of No. 57 Exchange-place, and made payable to the order of CHARLES H. LAY. This check was received as genuine, and the balance was by request to be sent to a Mr. J. H. BOYNTON, who had indorsed the check. When the messenger went to Mr. BOYNTON with this balance the forgery was discovered. Detective STILLWELL, of the Second Precinct, was given the case, and he only succeeded yesterday in arresting the accused, who gave the name of J. M. CONNELLY. When he was arraigned before the magistrate, affidavits were made by Mr. WRIGHT, the salesman, and one of the firm, Mr. CHARLES E. CLARK, and the case was remanded for examination. During the afternoon several witnesses were offered by the defence, and examined. The drift of the defence was that the accused could not be the man who had committed the forgery, as he was ill at the time specified, and the testimony of three of the witnesses proved such to be the fact. The magistrate admitted the prisoner to bail, and reserved his decision until to-day.

NIGHT WATCHMAN ARRESTED.

Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Ward Police, yesterday, arrested PATRICK TOUGHEY, who was employed as a night watchman in the United States Medical Purveyor's Office, No. 126 Wooster-street, on a charge of having stolen three pair of white woolen blankets valued at $30, from said premises under his charge. The stolen property was found in the prisoner's possession, and on searching his dwelling at No. 4 Beach-street, the Detective found a miscellaneous collection of articles secreted therein, all of which have been stolen from the Purveyor's Office. The aggregate value of these goods was $110. The prisoner was arraigned before the Court and held for trial.

SELLING SPURIOUS WINE.

A complaint was made yesterday by WM. P. ANDERSON, one of the firm who succeeded the late NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, Catawba wine manufacturer, of Cincinnati, in which he recites that he had been informed by GEORGE SCHLEGEL, of No. 83 William-street, that on or about the 4th of May last, ANSELM BLUM willfully and knowingly caused to be forged certain labels in imitation of those used by the firm, with intent to affix the same to bottles containing spurious compounds and sell the same for genuine. He also stated that on the 10th of December, JAS. N. BLUM, GABRIEL SIEGEL and LEWIS SIEGEL who do business under the name of BLUM, SIEGEL & BROTHER, at Nos. 22 and 24 Liberty-street, had in their possession, with felonious intent, certain labels and trade marks in imitation of those issued and used by complainant's firm. GEORGE SCHLEGEL, engraver, of No. 83 William-street, testified to having made an engraving of the labels, receiving $15 therefor, and $4 for the printing of 1,000 labels. DANIEL P. HOLMES testified to having purchased of the accused a case of wine for $125, which subsequently proved to be spurious. On notice being sent to the accused they appeared in Court yesterday afternoon and gave bail for their appearance at the Court of General Sessions.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

DEFYING THE SUNDAY EXCISE LAW.

According to FELIX DAVIS' own admission when brought before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, he is guilty of a felony, which will doubtless consign him to some convenient State hotel, where his slumbers will not be disturbed by horrid dreams of high rents, and inflated currency prices for provisions. Fond of good liquor, and fearful that he could not survive the Sabbath without his accustomed stimulus, he went to a liquor-store in the Sixth-avenue, at an early hour yesterday morning, and watching an opportunity slipped three bottles of French (?) brandy under his great coat, and took his departure. He only enjoyed his spoils for a few moments, however; for the liquor being missed soon after his departure, he was followed, arrested, and yesterday brought before the Magistrate. He was committed for trial in default of bail.

STEALING AN OVERCOAT.

Mr. ADOLPH DE TAQUIER, who dwells at No. 45 West Twenty-third-street, yesterday caused the arrest of a young man named JAMES PHILLIPS, whom he charged with stealing an overcoat, valued at $40, from his (complainant's) residence, on Friday evening. The accused stoutly denied his guilt, but was, nevertheless, committed for examination in default of the required bail.

SUSPECTED BURGLARY.

At an early hour on Saturday morning the clothing establishment kept by Mr. MEBIE LEVY, at No. 497 Canal-street, was entered by burglars, who carried away about $3,000 worth of clothing. The proprietor immediately informed the Police, who yesterday afternoon succeeded in arresting a young man in whose possession a quantity of the stolen property was found. When taken before the magistrate the accused gave his name as JOHN WARREN. He was committed for examination.

A FAST LAD.

A boy named FRANCIS FAULT was yesterday arrested on a charge of theft, preferred against him by a Mr. GEORGE AMES. The complaint recites that the complainant and defendant met recently in this City, whither they came from the far West, and took a double-bedded room at the St. Cloud Hotel. At an early hour on Saturday morning, it is alleged FRANCIS absconded, carrying with him a gold watch, valued at $150, and $30 in United States Treasury notes, belonging to his room mate. Justice LEDWITH held him for trial in default of bail.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

The affidavits in the case about to be related, set forth that on Saturday morning a young man of very genteel appearance called at the clothing emporium of JAMES SCOTT, at No. 142 Fulton-street, and after selecting a suit of clothes, valued at $95, and representing himself to be one Richard Tilton, of the firm of Miles, Crane & Co., desired to have the clothing sent to No. 171 West-street, where he would pay for it upon delivery. The money was not forthcoming when the messenger handed the goods to the accused, and hence the arrest. Justice LEDWITH committed him for examination in default of the required bail.

ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER.

Mr. JOHN H. DREW, of No. 110 West Twenty-fifth-street, yesterday caused the arrest of one of his employes, named MICHAEL QUIGLEY, whom he charges with stealing a quantity of old jack-screws valued at $18. The accused confessed his guilt, and was held for trial.

A DRY GOODS CLERK CHARGED WITH THEFT.

For some time past Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR, dry goods dealers, have missed a considerable quantity of goods from their Broadway store, but were unable to ferret out the guilty party, until yesterday, when Detective Officer GLYNN, of the Eighth Precinct, succeeded in fastening the guilt upon one of the clerks in the establishment, in whose possession were found a number of pawn tickets representing a large quantity of the stolen property. When taken before Justice LEDWITH, the prisoner gave his name as VICTOR VANDERWADE. He was committed for examination.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ITEMS.—Mr. E. K. JOHNSON, doing business in Fulton Market, New-York, yesterday caused the arrest of CHARLES SEMLER, of No. 85 Myrtle-avenue, for having in his possession a butcher's cart which had been stolen from JOHN GRANT's stable, in Doughty-street. SEMLER states that he had bought the cart of a second-hand furniture dealer in Myrtle-avenue. The examination of the case was adjourned by Justice CORNWELL until Monday....During the past week the Police of this city made a total of 218 arrests for various offences....The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Association of Exempt Firemen for the ensuing year: President, JOHN FINN; Vice-President, JAMES McCARTHY; Financial Secretary, MONROE F. CONNER; Treasurer, SAMUEL A. AVILA.......A sneak thief entered the house of CHRISTOPHER OSTERLOH, No. 144 Court-street, a few evenings since, and stole two bonnets valued at $25. A woman seen about the premises is suspected.....A hungry sneak entered the cellar of Mr. HUBBELL in Middle-street, on Thursday night, and stole a ham and forty pounds of butter, in all valued at $18 50....WILLIAM GRANGER, arrested some time since on the charge of attempted rape, preferred by a servant in his father's family named CATHARINE REGAN, was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday for examination. It appearing that no attempt of the kind had been made, the defendant was discharged from custody.

CONVICTION FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—OWEN McSHANE, tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions, on an indictment for killing THOMAS GLEASON, in Furman-street, on the night of the 28th of October last, was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree. It appears that some of GLEASON'S friends got into a fight in front of his house, and deceased interfering, was struck on the head by McSHANE. The blow felled him to the sidewalk, where he remained in an insensible condition for some time. Being conveyed to his room, every effort was made to resuscitate him, but without avail; he died in a few hours thereafter. A flat-iron was found near the scene of the affray, and it was at first supposed that GLEASON had been struck with it. The *post-mortem* examination proved, however, that no external injuries were apparent, and it was therefore evident that the death of GLEASON was caused by concussion of the brain, superinduced by the blow dealt by the accused. The District-Attorney, under the circumstances, expressed himself satisfied with a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and the jury, therefore, after a brief deliberation, brought in their decision to that effect. Sentence was reserved.

THE EXCISE LAW IN BROOKLYN.—The policemen of this city were yesterday directed to notify all liquor-dealers on their respective beats that the Excise Law would be rigidly enforced from 12 o'clock last (Saturday) night. Nearly all expressed themselves ready to obey the law by closing their places of business during the time prescribed. There was one exception, however, in the Forty-third Police Precinct. Officer McKINNEY notified WILLIAM BUTLER, a liquor-dealer, in regard to the matter, when the latter, being under the influence of liquor, threatened to beat him, and, together with his wife, made use of violent language. The officer left the premises, and, as alleged, they stopped him in the street, when he took BUTLER into custody. His wife and some men rescued the prisoner, but subsequently the officer succeeded in arresting both husband and wife. They were conducted to the station-house and committed to await examination.

SUPPOSED STOLEN PROPERTY.—A man named EDWARD DUNN was arrested by the Forty-third Precinct Police yesterday afternoon, on the charge of drunkenness. He was taken to the Station-house, and, on being searched, the following property, supposed to be stolen, was found in his possession: One table spoon, one teaspoon, and one butter knife, all of silver; two silver-plated forks, one set of ear-rings, with breast-pin to match; one table knife and napkin-ring, of silver—the latter marked with the initials, "T. R. D., from Father." The whole of the property is valued at about $200. A number of pawn tickets were found at DUNN's residence. He was held until further examination can be made.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A POCKET-BOOK.—Mrs. ELIZABETH M. JACKSON was arrested yesterday by Officer HERBERT, of the Forty-third Police Precinct, on complaint of THOMAS DYNAN, residing at the corner of Court-street and Hamilton-avenue, who charges her with the theft of a pocket-book containing $45. The woman, who is in poor circumstances, with a family of children to support, claims that she found the pocket-book, and failing to find the owner, appropriated the contents to the benefit of herself and children. She was, notwithstanding her explanation, committed for a hearing.

THE RECENT SHOOTING AFFRAY IN MYRTLE-AVENUE.—The examination of NICHOLAS DOYLE, who fired at and wounded JAMES DOLAN in the head during an affray in Myrtle-avenue, on the evening of the 5th inst., was to have taken place before Justice BUCKLEY yesterday. In consequence, however, of the continued illness of DOLAN, the examination was postponed until Saturday next at 1 o'clock P. M. The wounded man is now supposed to be out of danger, although a few days since his condition was deemed precarious.

RESIN OIL WORKS DESTROYED BY FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the resin oil works of LUCKEY & FISHER, corner of Richards and Delevan streets, caused by the careless handling of a lighted lamp by the watchman. The gas escaping from a still ignited, and the works were soon in flames, resulting in the destruction of the establishment. The loss on stock is estimated at $4,000; no insurance. On building, machinery, &c., $6,000; insured in several Philadelphia companies.

THE RECENT ATTACK ON A WOMAN BY BURGLARS.—HENRY CHESNEY, one of the burglars arrested on Friday for entering the house of Mrs. MARY PRESSLER, near the corner of York and Adams streets, was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, but in consequence of the low state of Mrs. PRESSLER, on account of injuries sustained, the examination of the case was postponed till Tuesday next. Several burglarious implements were found in possession of CHESNEY when arrested.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.—At the recent annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Society the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, THOMAS KINSELLA; First Vice-President, James Shanahan; Second Vice-President, James Rorke; Recording Secretary, John Fitzgerald; Corresponding Secretary, Richard J. Lalor; Treasurer, C. O'Neil.

BURGLARY.—The public house of JOHN DYER, in Third-street, was feloniously entered between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, by breaking a pane of glass out of the rear window, and pushing back the bolt. The burglars succeeded in carrying off an afghan, worth $130, which had been left there to be raffled for; a dress coat worth $30, and an overcoat valued at $50, besides appropriating some 300 cigars.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRE IN NEWARK.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the basement of the extensive cabinet and upholstery establishment of PETER G. McDERMITT & SON, in the rear of their store No. 242 Broad-street. The basement was used for storing lumber, chair stuff and tow, and as no stove was used there, it is supposed sparks communicated to the latter material through a broken light of glass from a bonfire in the old grave-yard, which some boys had kindled a short time previous. The Fire Department worked with great energy for about an hour before the fire was got under. The first and second floors were stored with lumber and wood partially finished, a considerable amount of which was damaged by fire and water. McDERMITT'S loss is estimated at about $2,500, upon which there is an insurance of $1,000. The building belongs to the estate of PETER JACOBUS and was damaged to the amount of $500; insured.

EVADING THE REVENUE LAW.—HENRY GARLAND, teamster for OGDEN & CAHALAN, beer brewers at No. 673 Washington-street, New-York, was arrested and taken before United States Collector THORN, yesterday morning, for having on his wagon two barrels of ale, with spigot holes in each head, in violation of the revenue law. A revenue stamp was placed on one end of each barrel. After the affidavit of the driver was taken, he was discharged and was directed to notify the firm that they would be required to pay the penalty of $100 on each barrel.

THREATENED TO KILL HIS WIFE.—HERMAN MULLER, a Prussian, was brought before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday morning, charged with striking his wife and threatening to kill her. Mrs. MULLER is a native of Baltimore, and keeps a fancy-store in Pavonia-avenue. The two are not very congenial partners, and the husband being out of work she refuses to harbor him and hence the difficulty. MULLER was committed to the County Jail, in default of bail, to await trial.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM STATE PRISON.—Four convicts, confined in an upper cell of the State Prison at Trenton, nearly effected an escape a few nights since. They bored through the ceiling, and cut a hole through a solid stone twelve inches in thickness, and had reached the shingled roof, when they were heard by the guards, and were placed in a dungeon. They had spent twenty nights in accomplishing their work when discovered.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. TILDEN.—The funeral of the late THOMAS E. TILDEN took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 221 South Second-street, Jersey City. The Mayor and Common Council attended in a body. A representation of "Loyal Marylanders" were also present, as well as a large number of citizens. The remains were taken to New-York Bay Cemetery, from whence they will be removed to Maryland for interment.

FIRE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.—The Trustees of the Jersey City Fire Department Fund held their annual meeting on Friday night, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year; President, CHARLES L. KRUGLER; Vice-President, SAMUEL PIERSON, Jr.; Treasurer, JAMES K. MORGAN; Secretary, R. S. TILDEN; Collector, A. B. DEAN.

INQUEST.—Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of THEOPHILUS BEEBE, Captain of the pilot-boat *Mystery*, who died suddenly on board of his boat at Jersey City, on Wednesday last. A verdict of death from apoplexy was rendered.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 12—*In steamship Pereire, for Havre and Brest*—O. D. F. Grant, Mrs. Grant, New-York; Dr. Marion Sims, Paris; Mrs. Henry M. Field, New-York; Dr. William W. Evans, Baltimore; John A. Cutler, New-York; S. A. Mercer, Mrs. Mercer, Miss Mercer, Philadelphia; Udolpho Wolfe, Miss Tenie Wolfe, Miss Anna Wolfe, New-York; John Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence, Master Lawrence, Chicago; Edward Guys, Mrs. Guys, New-York; Charles M. Wolcott, Mrs. Wolcott, 2 children and servant, Master H. G. Wolcott, F. J. Ingalls, Miss Ranken, Fishkill, on the Hudson; N. H. Swift, Mrs. Swift, New-York; Thomas Burgess, Boston; Countess J. de Rognska, Poland; A. W. Greenleaf, New-York; E. B. Greenleaf, Mrs. Greenleaf, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. R. Sargeant, New-York; Miss Matilda Eboli A. Florence, Italy; H. F. Q. d'Aligny, Boston; E. A. Daniels, New-York; Henry C. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, Coldwater, Mich.; T. Verner, New-York; Thomas Altemus, Philadelphia; Mr. Mistre, Vice-Consul of Spain at Portland; F. Lebect, J. O. Strassey, New-York; A. Adam, Mr. Anthelem, Mrs. Anthelem, Theatre Francais, New York; Henry Hamon, Henry Hustbweger, Louis Bernerd, Gustave Brock, New-York; Valentine Fath, Spain; Peter L. Manhand, Mr. Baltzer, Charles Devins, New-York; James L. Hill, Mrs. Hill, Madison, Wis.; Gen. G. Ornsert, New-York; Lucien Favre, John Jacob, E. Hempstead, Chicago; F. M. Colas, Joseph Brassine, New-York; Victor Lazener, J. Hulam, Julien Rualt, Alphonse Marchend, New-York; Victor Vifquain.

JAN. 12—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Mrs. P. F. Altmeyer and child, Philadelphia; Thomas H. Hall, E. V. S. Besson, New-York; C. Covell, Mr. De Silver, J. Marshall, A. L. Seymour, London; W. F. Henderson and wife, Frans. Qun, John Schlesinger, Titus W. Booth, R. Struthers, Hamilton; Leon Moulin, Rev. Jno. S. C. Abbott, F. W. Ludlow, New-York; Charles B. Ingham, Alex. Murray, Hamilton; W. A. Murray, Toronto; R. T. Moddrel, D. Symons, M. Schofield, Mr. Williams, J. Cochrane and son, H. Watson, wife and child, E. Lambert, New-York; Agustus Lejure, G. Lamothe, New-York; M. J. Connor, Joseph Twyman and Benj. Twyman, Chicago; A. Nordheimer, John Milligan.

JAN. 12—*In steamship Atalanta, for Liverpool*—Joseph Schroeder and lady, E. E. Austin and family, William Hora and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Myrack, J. H. Conklin and family, Henry Steele, George W. Wilford, S. Manson, Marshall N. Cutten, Henry Dunn, C. F. Complin, Lewis Parker, Benj. Dobson, C. H. Phillips, Jas. Waterman, Jean White, Miss Isabel Downes, Kenedo O'Brien and wife, Louis Burkhards, Mrs. Agnes Back, Mrs. Abigail Levi, Pierre Palucier, Mark Moses, Peter McQuin, Henry Shurbon, Mrs. Julia Kearney and family, Henry Gallway and daughter, Wm. Lambert, James L. Conklin, Wm. P. Smith, Joseph Hollands and lady, Miss Celeste Constantine, Ferd. Maxwell, and others in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—J. R. Wheeler, F. Shaw, Frank Hudnall, R. W. Rowntree, Mrs. E. Mountstord and 2 children, David Mitchell, James Barrett, C. F. Crabtree, J. Stackpole, A. Chamberlin, Miss M. D. Wagstaff, Miss S. L. Wagstaff and servant, C. D. Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. King, H. W. Dewers, J. C. Bancroft, A. J. Lynn, J. S. Burgen, G. L. Burnap, J. A. Sullivan, H. W. Lathrop, Thomas H. Nolan, Thos. Lyons, J. Rully, A. Schmidt, J. H. Ransom, Mrs. J. H. Ransom, Miss C. F. Ransom, Miss M. Burton, Miss S. A. Knap, Miss Knight, Miss Gorman, D. Moore, M. Moore, James Martin, C. H. Smith, R. Hartley, H. Castman, G. Mitchell—Total, 45.

JAN. 12—*In steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool*—Miss Ruth N. Smith, Miss A. J. Smith, G. K. Radford, Mrs. Radford, nurse and child, New-York; E. Gardiner, Liverpool; W. H. Radford, W. H. Radcliffe, A. S. Israel, New-York; Thomas B. Howard and Mrs. Howard, California; J. Kerley, Bremen; M. Estcourt, Pennsylvania; J. Quick, Miss Quick, New-York; H. Howard, London; E. Clayton, Liverpool; J. Heloh, Havre; Miss M. J. McLane, Washington, D. C.; Wm. Jessington, A. Coleman, H. Waltree, James Magiere, K. Gorman, C. Warner, Miss Gilman, New-York, and others in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 12—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*—Paul Russiar, J. Lewis, A. Hunson, L. P. Waganer, wife and 3 children, Caroline Hauster, Robert Western, Julius Goldsmidt, C. E. Kook, E. Grubenmann, C. Jacobi, wife and 3 children, L. Leib, A. Bertheisen, G. Daniel, Louise Landwehr, F. Aschheim, H. Schneider, J. Tiedeman, J. von Stubenrauch, Helene Anconi, B. Hardtmann, H. Kahn, A. Hermes and child, A. Lindenberg, Agnes Wesselmann, A. Texen, F. C. Finkenstadt.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah—A. Baldwin, W. H. Bradstreet, Alex. W. Cooper, W. H. Davis, A. R. Seagraves, G. L. Seagraves, W. A. Chandler, M. T. Davis, Wm. G. Saunders, M. Mansheimer, and 2 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 55 | Moon sets....12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12 29 | Gov. Island. 1 18 | Hell Gate... 2 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Granada, West, Charleston, A. Leary; Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, Howland & Frothingham; San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Huntsville, Ryder, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Missouri, Hudson, New-Orleans, Garrison & Allen; Gen. Grant, Couch, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Apalachicola and Key West, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Palmilla, Hays, Valparaiso, R. C. Ferguson.

Steamers Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; M. Stevens, Chance, South Amboy, W. Dalzeil.

Ships Southampton, Smithwick, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Messenger, Small, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton; Mary Durkee, (Br.,) Crosby, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; R. H. Tucker, Clark, Liverpool via Savannah, Sims, Chase & Co.; White Swallow, Knowles, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Mary Lucretia, Boyer, Apalachicola, R. Post; Charles & Edward, Pillman, Bristol, C. A. De Wolf & Co.; Vivid, (Br.,) Baker, Cardenas, Edmiston Bros.; Ida S., (Aust.,) Noach, Belfast via Baltimore, Slocovich & Smith; Bremerin, (Brem.,) Jackens, Rio Janeiro via Savannah, E. Pavenstedt.

Brigs Wild Pigeon, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, Joseph Eneas; H. Houston, French, Neuvitas, R. P. Buck & Co; La Creole, (Dutch,) Campbell, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; F. Fothergill, (Br.,) Hoyle, Gibraltar and Genoa, G. F. Bulley; Tiber, (Br.,) Keating, Buenos Ayres, F. Alexandre & Son; Pandora, (Fr.,) Coutois, Monly, Gaud., S. R. Reynaud & Son.

Schooners J. H. Lockwood, Sharrett, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Jonn Northup, (Br.,) Sanford, Cornwallis via Boston, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; L. A. Johnson, Tuthill, Havana, Hamill, Ruperth & Co.; D. C. Hulse, Tyler, Wilmington, N. C., Jonas Smith & Co.; Edith, Wheeler, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; John, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Windward, Ellis, Mobile, N. H. Brigham.

Arrived.

Steamship San Francisco, Behm, San Juan del Norte, Nic., Jan. 1, via Key West Jan. 7, with mdse., mails and 300 passengers to the North American Steamship Co. Brig Eugene Reed arrived at Greytown Jan. 1. Left brig Clara, of Yarmouth, N. S., dischg.; would sail for New-York in a few ds. Steamer Fountain, Tucker, left Key West Jan. 7 for Pensacola.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Haach, Hamburg Dec. 22, via Southampton 27th, with mdse. and 237 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. The S. was detained in the river at Hamburg by a dense fog 36 hours. Has had strong westerly gales during the entire passage; from Jan. 2 to 7, had violent hurricane from W. N. W.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Burse, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship Dudley Buck, Partridge, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Raleigh, Marshman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Bark Carlton, (of Boston,) Trecarten, New-Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Emma Dean, (Hol.,) Atkinson, Curacoa Dec. 15, with mdse., wood, &c., to Theo. Foulke. Had heavy northerly gales the last 13 ds. Left no vessels in port. Brig Time, Manning, sailed for New-York Dec. 13.

Brig Katahdin, (of Bangor,) Saunders, Mansanilla 19 ds., with mahogany, &c., to H. W. Loud & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.

Schr. Col. Ellsworth, Robinson, Fortune Bay 16 ds., with herring to master.

Schr. Jos. Wm. Fish, Fickett, New-Haven, for Baltimore, with copper ore.

Schr. Caroline Cornelia, Davis, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. W. H. Stockham, Corderey, Wilmington, N. C.
Schr. R. W. Tucker, Brown, Wilmington, N. C.
Schr. Willie Dill, Farrar, Washington, N. C.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., clear and cold.

Sailed.

Steamships Hansa, Hibernia, Pereire, City of Baltimore, Pennsylvania, Atalanta, Missouri, Gen. Grant, Huntsville, San Jacinto, John Gibson, Granada, City of Port-au-Prince, Santiago, Henry Chauncey.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 12—Arr. steamer Saxon, from New-York, and brig Rover, from Gloucester, Eng.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. steamship City of Baltimore, which sailed yesterday at noon for Liverpool, went ashore on Flyn's Knoll, and remained in that situation at sunset last evening.

The Brem. steamship Hansa, for Bremen, has anchored at Quarantine.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The Swedish brig Helios, Capt. G. W. Landergrin, belonging to Funch, Meincke & Wendt's Merchant's Express Line, sailed from this port on the afternoon of the 11th of December, with a full cargo of sugar, on the same day the yachts sailed, and arrived at Falmouth on the 27th of December, making the passage in the short space of 15 days, mean time.

Spoken, &c.

Crocus—brig, of and from St. John, N. B., for Havana, 10 ds. out, Dec. 25, lat. 31 30 N., lon. 73 10 W.

Elsey—brig, bound S., Dec. 18, off Cape Enganno.

Foreign Ports.

At Fortune Bay, Dec. 26, brig Valencia, Small, for New-York in 6 ds.; brig H. B. Emery, Small, from Aspinwall, in quarantine.

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A CONCENTRATED SOAP, CONCENTRATING TIME, SAVING MONEY.

One pound equal to four pounds of Bar Soap. Manufactured in this country only by
GLAMORGAN SOAP CO.

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W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO..........170 William-st.
A. M. HOPPOCK & CO............18 and 20 Vesey-st.
J. M. & J. N. PLUMB & CO., 95 Chambers and 97 Reade sts.
GEORGE F. GANTZ & CO., 62 Pine and 28 Cedar sts.
JAMES S. ASPINWALL................86 William-st.

SOLD IN 1 AND 6 LB. BOXES.

WOOD TURNERY.

Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 119, Jan. 12, 1867.
30, 59, 13, 11, 9, 8, 7, 5, 70, 65, 32, 14, 15.
KENTUCKY—CLASS E, Jan. 12, 1867.
48, 1, 7, 4, 57, 15, 61, 60, 28, 72, 44, 20, 21.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 43, Jan. 12, 1867.
16, 15, 60, 2, 73, 11, 44, 55, 17, 49, 42, 65, 68.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 44, Jan. 12, 1867.
64, 35, 71, 27, 66, 28, 57, 13, 9, 39, 21, 40, 1.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 183 Fulton-st.